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PART LXXI.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.

126

July to September 1882.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Turkey.

Part LXXI.

No. 1.

Mr. Locock to Earl Granville.—(Received July 1.)

(No. 121.) *Belgrade, June* 26, 1882.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 119 of the 21st instant, inclosing copy of the letter which, by your Lordship's instructions, I had sent to the Mussulman landowners in reply to the petition which they had addressed to your Lordship in April last, I have the honour now to transmit the copy of a further communication which that reply has called forth. It is addressed to myself, and a similar communication (the first paragraph being alone changed) has been received by some of my colleagues.

It would appear that the writers of this note are anything but pleased with the project of the Servian Government carrying out the assurances which were made to me, which were to the effect that it would at once pay the compensations awarded by the Agrarian Commissions. These compensations are declared to be utterly inadequate as to their amount, and to be further insufficient because only covering a portion of the claims. And the petitioners accordingly again demand a Mixed Commission.

The petitioners then state their claims under twelve heads. Of these, the last eight refer to matters not mentioned in Article XXXIX of the Treaty of Berlin, and call, therefore, for the support of the Ottoman Government rather than of the other Governments parties to that Treaty.

The petitioners' view of the awards of the Agrarian Commission, and their claim for a Mixed Commission, are shared and supported by the Ottoman Envoy here, who has been lately speaking with my colleagues and with myself on the subject, and who declares that nothing satisfactory is to be obtained from the Servian Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SIDNEY LOCOCK.

Inclosure in No. 1.

Turkish Proprietors to Mr. Locock.

Le $\frac{2}{14}$ *Juin*, 1882

Votre Excellence,

NOUS avons reçu la note de votre Excellence en date du 7 Juin, 1882, et nous remercions bien à votre Excellence et au haut Gouvernement Anglais d'avoir eu la bienveillance de seconder nos affaires; mais nous osons encore une fois attirer l'attention de votre Excellence sur le contenu de la note ci-haut mentionnée; parce qu'il nous a laissé dans l'obscurité concernant nos demandes.

Votre Excellence a reçu les assurances du Gouvernement Serbe, qui proposera au plus tôt à l'Assemblée Nationale le projet de nous payer.

Cette assurance du Gouvernement Serbe est généralement donnée et ne se base point sur le point de vue: comment ce paiement sera donné à l'exécution, s'il paiera

les dommages pour les maisons et boutiques détruites, ou pour les grains enlevés, ou pour les autres dommages; ou le Gouvernement a-t-il peût-être en vue nos domaines et le paiement pour le complexe terrestre, qu'il veut estimer par sa Commission exclusive Serbe à vil prix; par exemple, une domaine ("tchiflik") à 500 ducats qui a de la valeur de 5,000 ducats, sans prendre en considération les protestations des propriétaires?

D'après cela les assurances du Gouvernement Serbe ne sont point claires et déterminées; de plus elles sont pour nous très délicates; car s'il entreprendra d'accommoder nos différends concernant le complexe terrestre et de le payer d'une manière susnommée, nous sommes convaincus que ni les Puissances Signataires du Traité de Berlin n'y consentiront; au moins un tel precédé Serbe nous ne contenterait point.

C'est pourquoi nous avons demandés et demandons de nouveau une Commission Mixte d'examiner nos droits, c'est aussi la raison pourquoi nous avons protestés contre la Loi Agraire et contre la Commission exclusive Serbe; car elle agit à dessein de nous ruiner et de faire l'injustice exprès.

À l'égard des pourparlers, qu'on aura peût-être eu peu de temps concernant nos affaires, nous prenons la liberté de revenir sur nos demandes et d'attirer l'attention de votre Excellence sur les points suivants:—

1. De nos 300 tchifliks situés dans les trois arrondissements de Niche, Lescovatz, et Prokouplié, 150 sont accommodés d'après la résolution de la Commission Agraire, quoique plusieurs propriétaires ont terminé leurs différends avec les villageois sans l'intervention de la Commission; des autres 150 tchifliks nous sommes mandataires et ils donnent de revenus par année 20,000 ducats; les quatre années de revenus font donc 80,000 ducats, et selon ceci on peut les domaines estimer à leur juste valeur.

2. Au Fort de Niche il y a de 156 maisons, 25 boutiques et 1 amam (bains) qu'est propriété Turque munie de "tapias" régulières; toute cette propriété est prise par l'autorité Serbe, qui en a détruite plusieurs; on en a faite des bureaux. De même il y a plus de dix magasins, qui étaient pour la plupart pleins de grains. Les propriétaires seuls pourront taxer les dommages des grains pris.

3. Au territoire de ces 150 tchifliks nous sommes mandataires, les Turcs ont possédé des maisons et d'autres édifices économiques; tout cela est détruit ou incendié par l'autorité Serbe, et la valeur de ces biens est environ 30,000 ducats.

4. En villes de Niche, Lescovatz et Prokouplié étaient plus de 1,000 maisons, boutiques, hans, moulins, et les autres. À l'occasion de l'occupation de ce territoire la Serbie a trouvé tout cela en bon état et a donné toute cette propriété à loyer, qu'elle a aussi emboursée pour un an; après cela elle a détruite tout et a vendu les instruments *licitando* sans informer les propriétaires contre le sens des lois Serbes, comme ou peut le voir de la Gazette Serbe officielle. Cette destruction est faite en état normal et nous avons perdu par celle-ci environ 200,000 ducats.

5. Seulement de divers grains qui se trouvaient en magasins de nos trois arrondissements de Niche, Lescovatz et Prokouplié les Serbes ont enlevé jusqu'à 40,000,000 okas.

6. Les Serbes nous ont pris de notre bétail environ 30,000 de juments.

7. L'autorité Serbe a confisquée et vendue en pleine rue les marchandises de nos 150 boutiques et les objets de nos maisons.

8. Selon obligations nous avons à demander des Serbes environ 500,000 piastres courantes; personne ne nous paie, et si nous les déférons en justice, le Tribunal produit contre nous et en faveur des Serbes l'avcillissement et demande que les obligations soient conçues dans la langue Serbe; au contraire, si les Serbes viennent présenter une plainte contre nous en se fondant à des obligations Turques, alors les Turcs sont condamné malgré que quinze, vingt, vingt-cinq années sont passés. L'avcillissement ne vaut donc que pour les Turcs et n'a pas lieu pour les Serbes, ce qu'on pratique aujourd'hui aussi, comme on peut se convaincre de la Gazette Serbe officielle.

9. La vente de propriété est publiée seulement dans les journaux Serbes, sans que le Turc sait, de même on nous condamne, sans nous, tout injustement; ainsi nous sommes condamnés à payer jusqu'à présent environ 2,000,000 piastres courantes, comme on peut le voir dans la Gazette Serbe officielle. Si nous voulons démontrer que les plaintes des Serbes contre nous ne sont pas fondées, nous ne sommes pas admis par les Tribunaux contre § 426 du Procédé Civil Serbe.

10. Ensuite, si nous avons eu, de la part des autorités officielles, une paire de bœufs, on nous condamne à présent de payer pour cinq paires; et, de plus, les bœufs sont taxé de 60 à 100 ducats, quoique les bœufs d'Albanie ne valent plus de 15 à 20 ducats. On pratique cela aussi aujourd'hui.

11. Au nom des autres dommages imaginaires, qui ne se fondent pas à la vérité, les Turcs ont été condamné de payer jusqu'à présent plus de 600,000 piastres courants; au contraire, si nous demandons quelque chose, on nous replique qu'on ne peut pas demander ce qui est enlevé en temps de guerre. Devant le Tribunal l'état de guerre est un masque de rendre les Serbes immunis des lois, et nous sommes obligés de payer tous. La justice n'est, comme ici, que par nom.

12. Dans les provinces annexées à la Serbie il y a plus de 300 villages Albanais, où n'ont vécu que des Albanais (Arnaoutes), qui demeurent à présent en Turquie. Cette terre a cinq fois une plus grande valeur que toutes nos domaines.

Tout cela est supprimé par les Serbes, qui l'ont distribué à des étrangers.

Les dommages faits dans l'arrondissement de Vranja démontreront les mandataires de Vranja quand ils arrivent. Seulement de Ramis-Pacha, de Vranja, qui demeure à présent à Belgrade, on a détruit et ruiné ses 217 boutiques.

Est-ce juste, qu'en face d'Europe les Serbes nous dépouillent de nos biens et nous laissent nus et sans aucune propriété? Si nous sommes Turcs nous avons aussi en hommes le droit d'appeler aux sentiments d'humanité.

Si la Serbie a l'intention de payer tout, et les dommages et le complexe terrestre, il est fort nécessaire de former une Commission Mixte, qu'elle peut contenter nos justes réclamations.

Nous supplions de nouveau votre Excellence se joindre à ses honorables collègues à l'effet d'obtenir une Commission Mixte, et ne nous laisser ruinés et sans abri.

Les Mandataires des Musulmans.

(Signé) CHALID BEY, pour Niche.
SULEIMAN AGA, pour Lescovatz.
NÉVZAD BEY, pour Prokouplié.

No. 2.

Earl Granville to Mr. R. J. Kennedy.

(No. 43.) *Foreign Office, July 7, 1882.*

Sir,

I APPROVE your having made representations to the Bulgarian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in your despatch No. 52 of the 12th ultimo, with regard to the continued ill-treatment of the Mussulman inhabitants of certain districts in Bulgaria.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 3.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received July 8.)

(No. 57.) *Scutari, June 27, 1882.*

My Lord,

GREATER importance than usual has been given during the past ten days in Montenegro to the reports concerning the activity of the insurgents in the Herzegovine, and, as all political news in the Principality is completely under the control of the Prince's Government, it must be inferred that it has been decided by it and its counsellors that the moment has not yet arrived for allowing the state of the occupied provinces to disappear from the field of European politics.

As it is not quite possible to give accounts of the asserted daily encounters between the insurgents and the Austro-Hungarian troops, it is confidently announced that, as soon as the barley and wheat harvests have been secured, the insurrection will become general both in the Herzegovine and Bosnia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 4.

Mr. R. J. Kennedy to Earl Granville.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 58.) *Sophia, June* 30, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 39 of the 13th instant, instructing me to furnish your Lordship with any information which I may be able to obtain with regard to the ill-treatment of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria by their Christian fellow-countrymen.

In my despatch No. 52 of the 12th instant I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship that Mr. Vice-Consul Dalziel's statement of the cruelties inflicted by Bulgarians upon Mussulmans, to which Mr. Lascelles alluded in his despatch No. 45 of the 12th May, were more than confirmed by the reports furnished to the Italian Acting Agent here by his Vice-Consuls, and by the complaints addressed to Nihad Pasha, the Turkish Commissioner in Bulgaria. The following is a short résumé of some of the details :—

At Musafeilar burning firebrands were applied to the head and feet of an unfortunate Mussulman in order to compel him to disclose to his tormentors the place where he had concealed the sum of 40,000 piastres.

Near the village of Velova two Turks at work in the fields were set upon by a small band of armed Bulgarians, who bound and compelled them to march in front of their captors. The latter then fired upon their prisoners, killing one and slightly wounding the other, who, however, succeeded in bursting his bonds and effecting his escape.

The Sub-Prefect of Popkeui is said to be in the habit of persecuting the Mussulman inhabitants of his district to such an extent that their position is becoming intolerable.

At Kara Alilar, near Baltchik, a band of Bulgarians a few weeks ago surrounded the house of a Turk named Ibrahim, whom they seized and tortured by smearing his head, as well as that of his mother, with petroleum, to which they set fire. The victims would infallibly have perished had not their neighbours, hearing their cries, come to their assistance and extinguished the flames.

Two Bulgarians of Spahiler, in the Rasgrad district, having disappeared, two Turks were arrested on suspicion of being their murderers. On the road to Rasgrad the gendarme fired on his prisoners, and severely wounded one of them. He reported the occurrence to the authorities at Rasgrad, and the Prefect at once proceeded to the spot where the wounded man lay, and caused him to be placed in a cart and to be removed to Rasgrad; but on the road a gendarme put an end to the unfortunate man's sufferings by repeated blows on the head and chest with the butt-end of his rifle. Nothing is known of the fate of his fellow prisoner, and the Mussulmans of the district, who suspect that he has been made away with by the local authorities, no longer dare to address themselves to the latter for protection.

From the village of Comlidja, in the district of Varna, the following occurrence is reported:—The Juge de Paix, accompanied by his two Secretaries and by an individual named Ohannes, proceeded to the house of a Turk, Katil Ibrahim, where two Mussulman women, Feridé and Mihriché, had taken refuge from the persecution of Ohannes. The women were finally removed to the house of the latter; one of them, who was married, and whose husband, Aziz Effendi, had previously been imprisoned by the local authorities, effected her escape, but the other, a virgin, was brutally violated by her four captors.

In my previous despatches on this subject I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the new Regulations which have been drawn up for the purpose of enforcing law and order in the country, and M. Voulcovitch informs me that the Government are most anxious to put a stop to these persecutions, which, however, he maintains are very much exaggerated, and to avoid giving the Porte any just ground for complaint.

M. Natchovitch, the Minister of the Interior, who though weak is, I believe, conscientious, receives constant reports from the Prefects of the state of affairs in their respective districts, and he has asked for permission to send, at the request of the local authorities, rifles for distribution among the Mussulman inhabitants, in order that the latter may be able to defend themselves against their persecutors in those districts where the gendarmerie is unable to furnish adequate protection.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. J. KENNEDY.

No. 5.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(*Received July* 10.)

(No. 24.) *Serajevo, July* 3, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the insurgent bands in this neighbourhood are again becoming troublesome, and several farm-houses in the Plain of Serajevo within 3 or 4 miles of the town have been attacked and robbed during the last few days. The feeling of insecurity among the peaceable peasants is very great, as they are liable to such attacks at any moment. The military naturally cannot protect every isolated farm-house or cottage, and having no arms, the peasants are unable to offer any resistance themselves to the most insignificant bands.

According to very reliable information, the insurgents, who a short time since were cast down at the failure of the foreign assistance they had expected, are again taking courage. They have undoubtedly received money from abroad, with, it is said, the *mot d'ordre* to keep up the present agitation as long as possible.

It is worthy of note that not one of the insurgent leaders, neither Sali Forta, nor Tungus, nor Pop Radovic of Nevisinje, neither Stojan Kovaćevic, nor Tandaric, nor Zekanovic, nor, indeed, any one of the minor Chiefs, has as yet either made his submission or been captured by the Austrians.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

No. 6.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(*Received July* 13.)

(No. 25.) *Serajevo, July* 6, 1882.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 24 of the 3rd instant, I regret to have to report a decided recrudescence of the insurrectionary movement in this province.

On the 26th or 27th ultimo a severe encounter took place between a large band of insurgents under Sali Forta and the 71st Infantry Regiment at Borca between Nevesinje and Ulok, in which I have good reason to believe the latter were worsted. In any case their loss was considerable. According to native reports it amounted to fifty men killed. This, perhaps, may be an exaggeration, but I have heard the loss put down even at fourteen by the Austrians, and probably some number between the two would be the correct estimate.

At Kalinovik bands of insurgents are seen daily and shots occasionally exchanged with the garrison.

The Igman mountain, about 8 miles south-west of Serajevo, is still frequented by a considerable band which the day before yesterday descended about eighty strong to the village of Hrasnica in the plain. Yesterday this band crossed over close by the military station of Blazuj to Osek, on the River Bosna, where the men roasted an ox and regaled themselves at the expense of the peasants. Whenever the insurgents enter a village in this way, they are very careful to place sentinels all round to provide against a surprise, and also to prevent any one leaving to give warning to the troops; but as soon as they have finished their meal they insist, out of bravado, on the villagers at once informing the nearest military station of their presence, well aware that with an hour's start there is no fear of their being overtaken by the troops.

In the neighbourhood of Cainica there is a well-organized and efficiently armed band of Bulgarians and foreigners, commanded by two Russians, one of whom is known to be a certain Jovanovic, formerly sergeant in a Croatian frontier regiment, who deserted, entered the Russian service, and rose, I believe, to the rank of Colonel. The other is supposed to be a Russian officer named Popovic, also a deserter from the Austrian ranks. Not many days since there was an encounter between this band and the Austrians, assisted by Turkish troops from the garrison of Plevlje, in which, I am told, the Austrians lost two Jager soldiers.

Numerous small bands are likewise said to frequent the Romanja Planina and the district of Glasinac to the north-east of Serajevo.

The Department of Tuzla is also said to be infested by brigands, who, in the neighbourhood of the Servian frontier, render quite unsafe the passage from one town to another.

There is no doubt that the insurrection is now being subsidized from abroad, and

the insurgents consequently are holding up their heads again and displaying increased audacity. The authorities here endeavour more than ever to make light of and conceal this renewal of the agitation. Having once reported to Vienna that the insurrection was at an end, they are apparently loath to acknowledge that such is not really the case. No important military movements for the further suppression of the revolt have consequently been made of late, and matters are allowed to slide in a very unsatisfactory manner.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

No. 7.

Mr. Locock to Earl Granville.—(*Received July* 13.)

(No. 124.) *Belgrade, July* 8, 1882.

My Lord,

FROM the inclosed translation of a Law which was passed a few days ago in the Skuptschina, and has since received the King's sanction, your Lordship will see that the Servian Government has redeemed its promise, and has obtained the unanimous vote of the Assembly to its project for paying out of the State Treasury the compensations to the Mussulman land-owners, and for raising a special loan with that object.

The precise form of the loan is left to the Government, but it will be represented by "State bonds of the Agrarian Loan" guaranteed by the State.

The State, on its side, will become the mortgagor of the lands for which it pays compensation, and the Servian tenants will become the ordinary debtors of the State.

By the last section of the Law, should the case arise that the Government is unable speedily to raise a regular loan, it is empowered to obtain the money by some other temporary advance.

In fact, this section points to a difficulty which may prove to be greater than that of obtaining the sanction of the Legislature to the Government project.

And even if the Government finds and offers the money to the Mussulman land-owners, I fear the question will not thereby be entirely settled, inasmuch as both the Porte, the Ottoman Legation here, and the representatives of the land-owners continue to protest against the inadequacy of the rates of compensation awarded by the Agrarian Commissions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY LOCOCK.

Inclosure in No. 7.

The Agrarian Loan Law of $\frac{\text{June 22}}{\text{July 4}}$, 1882.

(Translation.)

SECTION 1. The sums of money owing by the inhabitants of the newly-annexed provinces, according to the decisions of the Agrarian Commissions, or under the amicable arrangements approved by the said Commissions, under the head of compensation for land received by them as property under the Agrarian Law of the 3rd February, 1880, shall be paid by the State Treasury.

Sec. 2. The State having paid the compensations referred to in section 1 becomes, to the extent of their amounts, the creditors of those communes or private parties on behalf of whom it had effected payment of the compensation, and enters into all the rights recognized to creditors under the Law of the 3rd February, 1880, so far as they are not changed by the present Law.

Sec. 3. In the case of the alternative referred to in section 27 of the Law of the 3rd February, 1880, the State shall make such arrangements as are necessary in order that the debtors may pay to it the sums advanced to them, in a term of from fifteen to twenty-five years.

The Minister of Finance shall definitively regulate the term of payment of the annuities, or half-yearly payments, and of interests.

The Minister of Finance cannot, however, demand payment of a higher interest than that paid by the State itself upon the capital found for the payment of the compensation.

Sec. 4. In order to secure the State which has become creditor, it shall receive a mortgage on the land for which it has paid the compensation.

Sec. 5. The State authority shall levy the payments of interests and amortization. Against those who shall not pay the interest and amortization regularly in the time fixed it shall proceed as in the case of defaulting debtors of the "Uprava Fondova" (a State administration of funds).

Sec. 6. In order that the compensations referred to in this Law may be paid out of the State Treasury with the least possible delay, the Minister of Finance is authorized to make a loan, in or out of the country, by emitting "State Bonds of the Agrarian Loan."

More of these bonds may not be emitted than is necessary to procure the money required for the full payment of the adjudged or otherwise-determined-on compensations and interests remaining due under the 27th section of the Law of the 3rd February, 1880.

Sec. 7. This loan the Minister of Finance may emit in the form of ordinary obligations or securities, or in the form of obligations with a prize, with or without interest, as he shall find it most advantageous.

Sec. 8. Each agrarian bond shall bear the declaration that the Servian Government guarantees the full and regular payment of the interest and amortization (and the prize, if the obligations be emitted with one), and that these payments shall be effected from the State Treasury.

Sec. 9. In order further to assure the regular and full payment of the interest and amortization of this loan, a mortgage of the first order can be registered upon the land which forms the subject of the compensation.

Sec. 10. At the Direction of the Servian National Loan, which shall be charged with the accountability and administration of this loan, a special fund of the Agrarian Loan shall be established.

Into it shall be paid the sums received from the debtors of the State under the agrarian debt.

If it should happen that the amounts collected under this head are not sufficient for the payment in the term fixed of the interest and amortization of the agrarian obligations, the Minister of Finance shall give an order that the required amount shall be advanced provisionally by the Central State Treasury to the fund of the Agrarian Loan.

Sec. 11. When a sale is executed of property of a defaulting debtor in order to pay the sum for which the property is indebted, the said sum shall be placed in the fund of the Agrarian Loan, and employed to repurchase and annul an equivalent number of agrarian obligations.

Sec. 12. If it should be found impossible in a very short time to contract an Agrarian Loan under favourable conditions, for a term of years, within the limits of section 3, the Minister of Finance is authorized to make a provisional loan, with which he shall, as soon as realized, undertake the payment of the compensation referred to in this Law.

This Law comes into force immediately upon the King signing it.

We charge, &c. (Signed) MILAN.

Belgrade, $\frac{\text{June 22}}{\text{July 4}}$, 1882.

No. 8.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 399.) *Foreign Office, July* 13, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE received from Her Majesty's Minister at Belgrade a despatch, of which a copy is transmitted herewith,* reporting the representations he made to, and the assurances he received from, the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st ultimo with regard to the grievances of the Mussulman land-owners in Servia.

I have to request that your Excellency will communicate to the Porte the substance of Mr. Locock's despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

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* Mr. Locock, June 21.

No. 9.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received July 17.)

(No. 356.) *Vienna, July 14, 1882.*

My Lord,

MR. CONSUL FREEMAN, by his despatch No. 25, informed your Lordship of the revival of the insurrectionary movement in Bosnia, and the accounts which have been given to me here confirm what he says of the presence of armed Bulgarians under leaders who had been in the Russian service.

These men are stated to be those who were known to have been sent from Sophia by the late Consul-General Hitrovo, who provided them with arms and money.

The scene of the present disorders is in the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, near the Servian frontier, but from the rest of the country the accounts are stated to be satisfactory, the taxes being paid and the recruits presenting themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 10.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received July 19.)

E

(No. 59.) *Scutari, July 11, 1882.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch sent by me to Lord Dufferin, concerning the ill-feeling existing between Mussulmans and Christians in Scutari.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

Inclosure in No. 10.

Mr. Kirby Green to the Earl of Dufferin.

Scutari, July 10, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE during the last two or three months had frequent occasions of reporting to your Excellency the ill-feeling which the local authorities here were permitting, on one pretext or another, to arise between the Roman Catholic and Mahommedan natives.

Since the appointment of Abdi Pasha as Vali in the place of Hadji Osman Pasha, on the direct demand to the Porte of the Scutari Moslems, the latter have assumed an arrogance of demeanour and tone of defiance towards their Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen which is causing them the most serious alarm.

I am assured that the secret exactions now enforced from wealthy Christians through threats by lawless Mahommedans exceed anything that can be recalled as having occurred in the days prior to the Crimean war, and that this arises solely from the weakness of the Vali Abdi Pasha, who cannot free himself from the fact of having been the nominee of the Scutari Beys and Aghas and their retainers.

Not wishing to trouble your Excellency with a list which would be almost endless of the murders and other acts of defiance of the Government which occur in Scutari and its neighbourhood, I will merely recount to your Excellency the course adopted by the Mahommedan Notables to bring the Roman Catholic natives into a proper state of submission, in order that your Excellency may understand by what barbarous, not to say unscrupulous, elements society is dominated here.

M. Sima Simoni, one of the most respectable and enlightened Roman Catholic gentlemen of Scutari, has taken an active part since the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin in the patriotic attempts made to bring forward the name of the Albanians as a distinct people. As long as his co-operation was useful to the so-called League, and to other contrivances of the Turkish Government for resisting the Corti, Dulcigno, and other arrangements, no fault was found with M. Simoni's activity, but lately, being obliged to oppose the petitions it was attempted to get up against reforms, and to require careful examination of the plans of the proposed River Drin works, he, M. Simoni,

became immediately obnoxious to the Vali and his native Mahommedan supporters as a Christian who had forgotten his duties and position as a Rayah.

Murder, as usual in these parts, has been deemed the only proper mode of dealing with M. Simoni's unwelcome opposition; therefore some of the Mahommedan Notables, and, it is strongly to be feared, Abdi Pasha is not ignorant of their designs, have hired a man to make a public example of M. Simoni by shooting or stabbing him in the streets of Scutari.

By a fortuitous circumstance, dependent on means only open to the Roman Catholic clergy, M. Simoni has received timely warning and escaped to Dulcigno, where he will, however, have to remain away from home, and the possibility of gaining his livelihood, until the time comes when the Porte will change its present system of government here.

Having thus placed your Excellency in a position to judge of the deplorable state of this province, I hope your Excellency will pardon me if I trespass on functions that do not appertain to me, by recording my conviction that it would be useless, nay, dangerous, to merely bring the foregoing facts under the notice of the Porte for its due consideration. No good can arise out of a representation which will only result in an order to the Governor to reply to the charges made against his administration; and the denial and ultimate rejection of those charges would only serve to discredit and weaken the local influence of the Consular authority which had brought them forward.

The Porte must be aware of the state of anarchy here and the nullity to which it has reduced its chief functionaries by playing their personal rivalries and ambitions one against the other; and until it is prepared to act instantaneously by the removal of weak officials on friendly recommendations, it had better be left to its own devices, and not be given the power of throwing discredit on foreign Representatives and Consular authorities.

Should, as the native Christians warn me will inevitably arise, matters proceed from bad to worse, and British subjects and protégés, and even the Consulate-General, be subjected to the lawlessness of the native Mussulmans, I should at once take steps to make known to Abdi Pasha and the Military Commander that they will assuredly be held personally responsible for our well-being and protection; and, if this step should prove inefficacious, I would then apply for authority to follow M. Simoni's example and withdraw to Montenegro.

I will only add, in conclusion, that it has been with extreme reluctance that I have brought myself to address this report to your Excellency, as I am perfectly conscious of the immense strain of public work to which your Excellency is at this moment being subjected, and that I am not prone to act on the easily-roused apprehensions of the generality of Rayahs.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the Christian natives of North Albania are too accustomed to turmoil and disorder to be a timid people, and that it is not their fears alone which make them foresee danger and trouble during the coming months of Ramazan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 11.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received July 24.)

(No. 19.) *Salonica, July 8, 1882.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, copy of my Report of the 5th instant to the Earl of Dufferin relative to brigandage in the Vilayets of Salonica, Cossova, and Monastir, and referring more particularly to the improved state of affairs in Thessaly and the Turkish frontier districts.

The information I furnish respecting General Grivas and his treatment of the Mahommedans in Thessaly is fully confirmed by Malik Effendi, an influential and wealthy Turk in that province, who arrived here from Volo this morning.

He paid me a visit, and in course of conversation said that the ceded province had very much improved since General Grivas replaced General Soutzo as Commander-in-chief of the Hellenic troops, and that the Mahommedans were now very fairly treated, not only by the authorities, but by the Christian population as well.

"Our religion, our women, and our rights are protected and respected, brigandage

has been suppressed, crimes have diminished, and the country is quiet and prospering under the liberal policy of M. Tricoupi.

"Had General Grivas," he added, "come to Thessaly at the outset of the occupation, there would have been no Turkish emigration from the province."

Malik Effendi further informed me that, a few days before he left Thessaly, the community of Larissa, in consequence of the rumoured recall of General Grivas, had submitted to the Greek Government a Memorial expressing their grateful appreciation of that General's conduct, and the earnest hope that the province will not be deprived of his valuable services.

He also stated that the agitation about the land question received no encouragement from General Grivas.

The testimony of Malik Effendi is all the more valuable, not only on account of the wealth and influence which he enjoys in Thessaly, but also because he belongs to the "Ulema," and was supposed to be prejudiced against all Greeks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

Consul-General Blunt to the Earl of Dufferin.

Salonica, July 5, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, extract from a letter which I have received from a correspondent at Serres, relative to the state of affairs in that sandjak.

The brigands who recently made their appearance in Cassandra crossed over in a sailing-boat from the district of Catterina, and it is rumoured that they are under the leadership of Nico. They are hotly pursued by the military, assisted by parties of armed peasants, for the most part Christians.

The state of the country in other parts of the Vilayets of Salonica, Cossova, and Monastir is now more quiet than was the case last year. There are still brigands about in some districts, but their exploits are much less frequent and daring.

The frontier districts of Catterina, Servia (Selwidjé), Ellassona, and Caraferia, which, about this time last year, were literally overrun by numerous gangs of Albanian and Greek banditti, are now comparatively quiet. With one or two exceptions, all the leading robbers have been disposed of; and what is very reassuring, as regards the future, is the fact that the numerous outlaws who had surrendered in Thessaly shortly before and after its evacuation, and were allowed to remain under a nominal surveillance at Tirnova and other localities in the vicinity of the frontier, have been removed by General Grivas to some distant part of Greece.

I am moreover assured, by persons who have recently visited the above-named districts, that the military authorities on both sides of the frontier are now much more vigilant and active; and the Governor-General of Salonica told me yesterday morning that General Grivas and Redjeb Pasha, the Commander of the Turkish frontier troops, are in correspondence, and show an anxious desire to co-operate towards preventing disorders and assuring public tranquillity.

His Excellency also spoke in terms of praise of the conciliatory policy pursued by General Grivas towards the Mahommedans of Thessaly; and I should add that several well-to-do Thessalian Turks, who passed through here a few days ago on their way to Constantinople, expressed themselves highly satisfied with the efficient measures which have been adopted by the Hellenic authorities for the protection of the Mohommedan community.

One of these Turks, the land agent of Rustem Pasha, who owns large estates in Thessaly, said to me that perfect tranquillity reigned in that province, and that "his co-religionists, in town and country, could now freely move about without fear of molestation from their Christian countrymen." But another of my informants, while not underrating the beneficent results of Greek administration in Thessaly, referred to the land question, which he said was daily assuming a rather grave character, and likely to lead to much trouble, unless resolutely denounced by the Greek Government.

Already the tenants and peasants on some estates refuse to pay their rents, and by their attitude in other respects show that they are bent upon expropriating the present owners of the soil.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

Extract from a Letter from Serres, dated June 29, 1882.

THERE is a band of brigands in the district of Zihna composed of a dozen Greeks belonging to the villages of that district, under the command of Apostoli, Zafiri, and Della Oglan, the two latter being Bulgarians. They captured a few days ago a young Turk and demand a ransom of 400*l*.

The district of Melnik was also infested by a band of ten or eleven brigands under Koukoulis. A few days ago they came to Bozdovo between Melnik and Mount Perin (Orbelos) demanding provisions, but a military detachment arrived in time and killed two or three of them, the rest escaping.

At Karshi-Yaca, on the right of the Strymon (Kara-Sou), viz., between that river and Mount Malesh, a Bulgarian band is said to exist, but nothing was heard of it officially up to the present day.

Between Nigrita and Cassandra a band of brigands is surrounded by a narrow circle of troops. The day before yesterday a reinforcement was sent from here. The Commander here tells me it is impossible for them to escape.

There are a few brigands in the district of Djumaa; they are not sent from Bulgaria, but belong to the neighbouring villages. In the whole sandjak the district of Demirhissar seems to be the happiest one since the Kaïmakam, a disciple of Midhat Pasha, has distributed arms and ammunition to the villagers.

The latter have made themselves responsible for any act of brigandage committed within the limits of their district.

No. 12.

Mussulman Proprietors in Servia to Earl Granville.—(*Received July 27.*)

Belgrade, le 21 Juillet, 1882.

Excellence,

PAR nos précédentes pétitions votre Excellence a été à même de se faire une idée exacte de la situation intolérable qui nous est faite par la Loi Agraire.

Nous sommes toujours victimes des actes d'injustice et de spoliation commis par le Gouvernement Serbe. Ce dernier se décidera-t-il jamais à rendre justice à nos justes réclamations? Nous l'ignorons complètement, mais ce que nous n'ignorons pas c'est que notre situation au lieu de s'améliorer, empire de jour en jour davantage.

Le but de ce Gouvernement tend à confisquer tous nos biens et nous chasser ensuite de ce pays. Est-ce le but que se proposaient les Représentants des Grandes Puissances en signant le Traité de Berlin? Cependant, l'Article XXXIX de ce Traité est formel et bien claire en stipulant que "les Musulmans qui possèdent des propriétés dans les territoires annexés à la Serbie, et qui voudraient fixer leur résidence hors de la principauté, pourront y conserver leurs immeubles en les affermant ou en les faisant administrer par des tiers." Le Gouvernement Serbe a-t-il fait cas des stipulations de cet Article? Votre Excellence a pu se convaincre d'elle-même de tout le contraire.

Quoiqu'il en soit, nous ne venons pas aujourd'hui importuner votre Excellence en l'entretenant de tout ce qui a été dit et fait jusqu'ici, seulement nous voulons attirer sa haute attention sur une décision que vient de prendre le Gouvernement Serbe, et de laquelle dépend l'avenir de 150,000 Musulmans.

Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que dans sa dernière session la Skoupchtina a autorisé le Ministère actuel à contracter un emprunt de 6,000,000 fr. en vue d'indemniser les propriétaires Musulmans, dont leurs biens ont été vendus aux termes de la Loi Agraire aux tenanciers Serbes.

Que votre Excellence nous permette de lui déclarer franchement que cette mesure ne pourra en aucune manière satisfaire nos réclamations. Les propriétés des Musulmans ont une plus grande valeur; ainsi le Tableau, dont nous avons l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence, des biens situés dans le district de Lescovatz, et nous appartenant, représente à lui seul une bien plus grande valeur que le total de la somme, dont le Gouvernement Serbe se proposerait d'emprunter. Il y a encore quatre autres districts, dont la valeur des propriétés y situées égale presque celle des propriétés situées dans le district de Lescovatz.

Avec l'emprunt en question, le Gouvernement Serbe pourra-t-il indemniser ces propriétés? S'il en était ainsi nous ne demanderons pas mieux, mais il est fort à

craindre que cet emprunt ne suffit pas même à indemniser nos propriétés situées à Lescovatz.

Il est de notre devoir aussi d'informer votre Excellence que nous ne pourrons pas accepter les estimations de nos fermes faites par la Commission Agraire, et sur lesquelles, il n'y a pas de doute, se baserait le Gouvernement Serbe, lorsqu'il s'agirait de l'indemnisation en question.

En portant ce qui précède à la haute connaissance de votre Excellence, nous aimons à esperer qu'elle voudra bien prendre en sérieuse considération nos nombreux intérêts méconnus jusqu'ici par les autorités Serbes, et agir en conséquence pour qu'enfin justice nous soit rendue.

Nous, &c.

(Signé) RAMIS PACHA,
Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Vrania.

(Signé) HALID BEY,
Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Niche.

(Signé) SULEIMAN AGA,
Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Lescovatz.

(Signé) NÉVZED BEY,
Fondé de pouvoirs de Procouplié et Courehoumlié.

Inclosure 1 in No. 12.

PROTOCOLE de Villages dans lesquelles ont vécu et travaillé les Albanais actuellement habitant la Turquie.

PREMIÈRE CLASSE DE LA TERRE.

No. d'Ordre.	Nom du Village.	Combien—		Combien d'hectares (1,600° toises) à—						Valeur complète en Dinrs.
		Maisons.	Ames.	Terre labourée et prairie.	Valeur de Terre labourée.	Pâturage.	Valeur de Pâturage.	Bois.	Valeur de Bois.	
1	Lapatintza	46	605	500	6,500	50	200	200	800	7,500
2	Camenitza	20	240	200	2,600	20	800	100	400	3,080
3	Bogdan Slamnik	16	120	150	1,950	30	120	100	400	2,110
4	Dogni Conouvatz	30	300	300	3,900	20	80	150	600	4,580
5	Gorgni Conouvatz	23	300	200	2,600	20	80	150	600	3,280
6	Retchitza Slamnik	12	150	140	1,820	30	120	30	120	2,060
7	Doubova	50	174	550	7,150	100	400	30	120	8,750
8	Katzahatch	47	450	450	5,850	100	400	200	800	7,050
9	Stoubla	44	500	400	5,200	100	400	200	800	6,400
10	Dogni Briyan	70	950	600	7,800	60	240	60	240	8,280
11	Gorgni Briyan	21	350	200	2,600	30	120	150	600	3,320
12	Dogni Drenovatz	15	150	150	1,950	25	100	80	320	2,370
13	Gorgni Drenovatz	3	32	25	320	10	40	20	80	440
14	Magach	30	350	300	3,900	100	400	200	800	5,100
15	Dragi Deo	20	230	150	1,950	50	200	200	800	2,950
16	Grgourovatz	64	450	600	7,800	150	600	150	600	9,000
17	Yvania	45	500	500	6,500	50	200	200	800	7,500
18	Brestovatz	45	550	400	5,200	50	200	200	800	6,200
19	Filata	16	210	150	1,950	20	80	100	400	2,430
	Somme	617	6,621	5,965	71,580	995	3,980	2,700	10,800	86,360

SECONDE CLASSE.

20	Bregovina	13	150	120	1,200	50	150	50	150	1,500
21	Staro Sélo	5	50	50	500	10	30	50	150	660
22	Ginsovits	22	250	200	2,000	30	90	150	450	2,540
23	Moustchila	38	450	350	3,500	100	300	150	450	4,250
24	Cegintzé	29	250	250	2,500	50	150	100	300	2,950
25	Toupanitza	21	250	180	1,800	30	90	100	300	2,190
26	Tchoukovatz	10	150	130	1,300	100	300	100	300	1,900
27	Oragna	33	400	300	3,000	50	150	100	300	3,450
28	Slvchan	58	550	500	5,000	100	300	300	900	6,200
29	Maïkovatz	11	195	150	1,500	20	60	100	300	1,860
30	Vouyanovo	7	100	100	1,000	10	30	50	150	1,180
31	Stoulatz	31	300	300	3,000	50	150	100	300	3 450
32	Géglé	20	200	200	2,000	20	60	50	150	2,210
33	Crivatcha	34	350	300	3,000	50	150	100	300	3,450
34	Lalinovatz	19	200	200	2,000	10	30	20	60	2,090
35	Miyalitza	22	250	200	2,000	50	150	100	300	2,450
36	Codra	6	50	70	700	10	30	50	150	880
37	Svignaritza	14	150	150	1,500	20	60	150	450	2,010
38	Boutchoumet	63	650	650	6,500	100	300	300	900	7,700
39	Ponsto Chilovo	58	650	600	6,000	50	150	100	300	6,450
40	Déditch	27	250	250	2,500	50	150	100	300	2,950
41	Lepenchtitza	24	250	200	2,000	50	150	100	300	2,450
42	Rouikovatz	51	500	550	5,500	50	150	100	300	5,950
43	Slivovo	9	100	100	1,000	100	300	100	300	1,600
44	Tservatitz	18	220	200	2,000	100	300	100	300	3,200
45	Boutzé	64	500	500	5,000	100	300	250	450	5,750
46	Ygrichté	14	350	150	1,500	100	300	200	600	2,400
47	Ratra	56	950	560	5,600	100	300	200	600	6,500
48	Popovatz	33	350	300	3,000	50	150	100	300	3,450
49	Arn, Vranovatz	62	600	650	6,500	80	240	200	600	7,340
50	Clayitch	43	450	400	4,000	150	450	150	450	4,900
51	Touryan	14	160	150	1,500	20	60	100	300	1,860
52	Verbocatz	12	150	150	1,500	10	30	100	300	1,830
53	Lozana	23	250	250	2,500	50	150	150	450	3,100
54	Podrisatz	19	200	200	2,000	20	60	100	300	2,360
55	Plavtza	21	250	200	2,000	50	150	200	600	2,750
56	Chitni Potok	52	550	500	5,000	50	150	200	600	5,750
57	Boublitza	61	650	500	5,000	50	150	50	150	5,300
	Somme	1,131	12,235	10,810	108,100	1,850	5,550	4,680	14,040	127,690

Troisième Classe.

No. d'Ordre.	Nom du Village.	Combien— Maisons.	Ames.	Combien d'hectares (1,600° toises) à— Terre labourée et pâture.	Valeur de Terre labourée.	Pâturages.	Valeur de Pâturages.	Bois.	Valeur de Bois.	Valeur complète en Ducats.
58	Ramnichlé	12	150	200	1,600	30	60	30	60	1,720
59	Vrtop	"	80	80	640	10	20	20	40	700
60	Grabovnitza	11	150	150	1,200	20	40	100	200	1,440
61	Gorchno	6	50	70	560	50	100	100	300	960
62	Rafouna	25	250	250	2,000	100	200	100	200	2,400
63	Radevnik	23	250	200	1,600	100	200	100	200	2,000
64	Devchtl	31	300	300	2,400	100	200	200	400	3,000
65	Prapachtitza	21	200	200	1,600	50	100	80	160	1,860
66	Svintzé	30	350	300	2,400	100	200	300	600	3,200
67	Tsernai-Vir	31	330	300	2,400	50	60	100	200	2,660
68	Ballitch	5	50	60	480	"	"	50	100	580
69	Gurgul Douçat	6	70	70	560	"	"	50	100	660
70	Dogbl Douçat	14	150	150	1,200	20	40	100	200	1,440
71	Rodingovatz	12	105	150	1,200	30	60	100	200	1,460
72	Brézéloe	17	350	200	1,600	30	60	200	400	2,060
73	Gaitza	16	180	200	1,600	50	100	150	300	2,000
74	Dranotza	14	150	150	1,200	100	200	100	200	1,600
75	Djourevatz	9	80	100	800	15	30	80	160	990
76	Sefitch	8	80	100	800	10	20	60	120	940
77	Malyak	14	150	150	1,200	15	30	60	120	1,350
78	Dervichmala	16	180	150	1,200	50	100	60	120	1,420
79	Machina	8	85	80	640	60	120	50	100	860
80	Asmovats	"	80	80	640	50	100	50	100	840
81	Hermita	24	320	300	2,400	30	60	100	200	2,660
82	Obradata	14	150	150	1,200	50	100	100	200	1,500
	Somme	420	5,050	4,150	33,200	1,100	2,200	2,440	4,880	40,280
	Sommes—									
	Première Classe	617	6,621	6,065	71,480	995	3,980	2,700	10,800	86,260
	Seconde Classe	1,131	12,275	10,810	108,100	1,850	5,550	4,880	14,040	127,690
	Troisième Classe	420	5,050	4,150	33,200	1,100	2,200	2,440	4,880	40,280
	Complète	2,168	23,946	20,025	212,880	3,945	11,730	9,820	29,820	254,430

Inclosure 2 in No. 12.

Ces Domaines ont travaillé à moitié et au tiers (quelques au IX^ième) et la plupart ont travaillé en ferme.

No. d'Ordre.	Nom de Domaine.	Combien— Maisons.	Ames.	Les mêmes Revenus annuels en Ducats.	Combien d'hectares (1,600°) à— Terre labourée et Prairies.	Valeur de Terre.	Pâturages.	Valeur des Pâturages.	Bois.	Valeur des Bois.	Vignes.	Valeur des Vignes.	Valeur complète de la Terre en D.s.a.	Combien de Propriétaires.
1	Dégni Sinconitza	6	65	380	315	5,030	65	160	50	120	50	120	5,450	11
2	Dobrichté	12	80	200	170	2,720	"	"	50	120	"	"	2,840	11
3	Bergamovitz	10	100	250	220	3,520	"	"	"	"	"	"	3,520	10
4	Melnovo Anieg	6	35	150	80	960	"	"	"	"	"	"	960	6
5	Chichkitza	10	80	250	150	2,400	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,400	9
6	Stolichteg	3	20	50	30	480	"	"	15	60	"	"	540	2
7	Chichkovo	3	20	50	30	480	"	"	"	"	"	"	480	2
8	Gor. Stolopetz	12	80	200	170	2,720	100	200	"	"	50	120	3,040	11
9	Dolpni Stolopetz	7	45	100	80	1,280	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,280	5
10	Gorenovatz	15	100	300	250	4,000	"	"	100	200	"	"	4,200	15
11	Dolpni Stolopetz	20	150	400	340	5,440	"	"	150	300	"	"	5,740	15
12	Mazarovo	6	40	100	80	1,280	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,280	5
13	Jarpovitza	30	200	450	380	6,080	"	"	200	400	"	"	6,480	15
14	Gorichno	11	80	150	130	2,080	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,080	9
15	Dolnichno	9	60	130	110	1,760	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,760	9
	Somme	142	1,110	3,510	2,545	40,840	165	1,320	1,105	4,260	75	320	48,860	134

Ces terres ont existé les propriétaires ou les villageois à ½ ou ⅓, ½ et ⅓, par celle la valeur complète est prise de ces circonstances.

Première Classe.

No. d'Ordre.	Noms des Domaines.	Combien— Maisons.	Ames.	Les susdites Revenus annuels en Ducats.	Combien d'hectares (1,600°) à— Terre labourée et Prairies.	Valeur de Terre.	Pâturages.	Valeur des Pâturages.	Bois.	Valeur des Bois.	Vignes.	Valeur des Vignes.	Valeur complète de la Terre en Ducats.	Combien de Propriétaires.
16	Orijanè	26	660	1,650	800	9,600	250	1,000	20	40	10	20	10,760	34
17	Pricovatz	40	800	800	500	6,000	100	400	"	"	"	"	6,400	34
18	Berchanovatz	60	1,200	1,200	800	9,600	100	400	"	"	"	"	10,000	34
19	Cosmatovo	20	400	400	250	3,000	"	"	100	200	"	"	3,200	15
20	Nagodin	15	300	300	150	1,800	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,800	6
21	Lomnitza	24	300	300	200	2,400	50	200	50	100	50	100	2,800	15
22	Dolgan-Topogovo	17	200	200	150	2,400	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,400	15
23	Gornè-Sokolovitz	25	300	300	250	3,000	50	150	50	100	"	"	3,250	21
24	Brestovatz	11	150	250	200	2,400	"	"	100	200	"	"	2,600	11
25	Sopotovatz	17	200	250	200	2,400	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,400	11
26	Dolgni Trgnan	25	350	300	250	3,000	50	100	50	100	10	20	3,120	15
27	Dolgni Lipovitza	23	300	300	250	3,000	"	"	100	200	"	"	3,200	15
28	Pirlog	25	300	300	250	3,000	50	100	50	100	20	40	3,140	15
29	Jaquovitza	8	100	100	80	960	"	"	"	"	"	"	960	5
30	Pompijon	5	60	50	40	640	"	"	"	"	"	"	640	3
31	Batoulovatz	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
	Somme	311	4,367	6,850	4,180	61,200	250	1,950	810	3,660	80	340	67,710	251

Seconde Classe.—*District de Fabkovitza de l'Arrondissement Topolitza.*

No. d'Ordre.	Noms des Domaines.	Combien— Maisons.	Ames.	Les susdites Revenus annuels en Ducats.	Combien d'hectares (1,600°) à— Terre labourée et Prairies.	Valeur de Terre.	Pâturages.	Valeur des Pâturages.	Bois.	Valeur des Bois.	Vignes.	Valeur des Vignes.	Valeur complète de la Terre en Ducats.	Combien de Propriétaires.
32	Pernik	40	600	1,200	600	6,000	100	300	200	1,200	"	"	7,500	15
33	Brezna	30	500	1,000	500	5,000	50	150	100	600	"	"	5,750	15
34	Trnskavitza	27	450	900	450	4,500	30	90	100	600	"	"	5,190	15
35	Tchaka	27	450	900	400	4,000	10	40	100	600	"	"	4,640	15
36	Chilovo	17	300	600	300	3,000	"	"	100	600	"	"	3,600	15
37	Tyrgotchichtera	24	400	800	400	4,000	"	"	150	900	"	"	4,900	15
38	Dragovitz	20	300	600	300	3,000	"	"	100	600	"	"	3,600	15
39	Pirlepovo	20	300	600	300	3,000	"	"	100	600	"	"	3,600	15
40	Sopoki Vassovitza	12	200	400	200	2,000	"	"	50	300	"	"	2,300	15
41	Petsova Vassovitza	22	350	700	350	3,500	"	"	100	600	"	"	4,100	15
42	Dastar Velitza	16	300	600	300	3,000	"	"	100	600	"	"	3,600	15
43	Gorgun Velitza	30	500	1,000	500	5,000	50	200	100	600	"	"	5,800	15
44	Tchikatchka	18	300	600	300	3,000	50	200	50	300	"	"	3,500	15
45	Prichtchina	10	160	320	160	1,600	40	160	50	300	"	"	2,060	15
46	Borovotchka	60	950	1,900	950	9,500	"	"	500	3,000	"	"	12,500	15
47	Tchernovatz	20	300	600	300	3,000	50	200	100	600	"	"	3,800	15
48	Stoudenitza	21	300	600	300	3,000	50	200	100	600	"	"	3,800	15
49	Vrapovo	15	250	500	250	2,500	50	200	100	600	"	"	3,300	15
50	Mazarovitza	10	150	300	150	1,500	50	200	100	600	"	"	2,300	15
51	Dol. Stoudena	11	160	320	160	1,600	50	200	100	600	"	"	2,400	15
52	Ostrovo	28	400	800	400	4,000	100	400	200	1,200	"	"	5,600	15
53	Chichkovatz	25	350	700	350	3,500	50	200	100	600	"	"	4,300	15
54	Dragobitza	21	300	600	300	3,000	50	200	100	600	"	"	3,800	15
55	Gor. Vrabovatz	21	300	600	300	3,000	50	200	100	600	"	"	3,800	15
56	Vlasa	15	250	500	250	2,500	"	"	50	300	"	"	2,800	15
57	Chanchichtza	10	150	300	150	1,500	"	"	50	300	"	"	1,800	15
58	Tsaloviza	21	300	600	300	3,000	"	"	100	600	"	"	3,600	15
59	Dolgovska	17	250	500	250	2,500	"	"	50	300	"	"	2,800	15
60	Dol. Copachtitza	11	150	300	150	1,500	"	"	50	300	"	"	1,800	15
61	Coupinitza	5	70	140	70	700	"	"	50	300	"	"	1,000	15
62	Golema Selo	150	950	1,900	900	9,000	100	400	200	1,200	"	"	10,600	15
63	Nova Selo	87	600	"	300	"	50	200	100	600	"	"	800	15
	Somme	1,111	9,830	4,050	8,660	88,800	900	3,800	3,000	18,000	400	1,800	112,400	495
	" du 1 à 4	312	1,110	1,500	2,500	31,000	150	1,200	1,100	6,600	85	380	39,180	131
	" Première Classe	616	6,280	2,250	5,100	61,200	150	2,250	1,615	9,600	240	1,080	74,130	251
	" Seconde Classe	1,177	10,970	6,050	10,012	97,200	300	2,250	1,615	13,650	240	1,080	112,180	495
	Somme complète	2,977	28,650	10,300	23,100	249,200	2,250	7,200	12,115	51,900	1,200	5,400	288,800	877

No. 13.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received July 28.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord, *Salonica, July 17, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, copy of a despatch, with one inclosure, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on the subject of the banishment of Essad Pasha, an Albanian Chief of Kalkandelen, a district in the Sandjak of Useup.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 13.

Consul-General Blunt to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Salonica, July 14, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, a translated paragraph from the "Cossova Gazette" of the 5th instant, relative to the banishment of Essad Pasha, of Kalkandelen, a district in the Sandjak of Useup.

Essad Pasha is an Albanian Chief who enjoys some influence in his district, and, although he had joined the League, was one of the first to accept Dervish Pasha's offer of amnesty.

It is said that he has since been trying to foment sedition in Upper Albania. Should this be true, it testifies in some measure the unstable nature of the arrangements which have been made by Dervish Pasha for the pacification of the country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 13.

Extract from the "Cossova Gazette" of July 5, 1882.

(Translation.)

ON account of the serious misconduct of Essad Pasha, of Kalkandelen, which has been proved by his trial before the court-martial to be such as to require his removal from the country, in conformity with the Imperial Decree recently issued to that effect, the Pasha has been sent to Kutaya, his place of exile, together with his family.

No. 14.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received July 29.)

(No. 26.)

My Lord, *Serajevo, July 22, 1882.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 25, Political, of the 6th instant, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that during the last ten days very little has been heard of the insurgent bands in this province. No insurgents, however, have made their submission, nor, as far as is known, have any returned to their homes, and the lull may only be a temporary one.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. B. FREEMAN.

No. 15.

Mr. Locock to Earl Granville.—(Received July 31.)

(No. 126.)

My Lord, *Belgrade, July 25, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a petition which, in common with several of my colleagues, I have just received from the representatives of the Mussulman land-owners at Vranja, Nisch, Lescovatz, and Prokoplia.

It refers specially to the late Resolution of the Skuptchina by which the Servian Government is empowered to raise a loan of 6,000,000 fr. for the payment of the land-owners; it declares this arrangement to be wholly unsatisfactory, since, as it alleges, the value of the lands situated in the single district of Lescovatz exceeds that figure, and there are four other districts containing property of almost equal value; it remarks that it is probably the intention of the Servian Government to take the decisions of the Agrarian Commission as the basis for fixing the indemnities, and it repudiates such as entirely inadmissible.

The petition is accompanied by two long statements in a tabular form of the Mussulman properties in the district of Lescovatz.

The first of these gives, by name, eighty-two villages in which the Mussulman land-owners, now dispossessed and fled from Servia, themselves cultivated their property. It states the number of houses and persons in each village, the number of hectares of ploughed and meadow land, the value of the same, and the same particulars concerning wild pasture land and forests. It further divides the properties into three classes, according to the value of the land. It estimates the total value of the properties at rather over three millions of francs (3,053,160 fr.).

The second gives the same details with respect to 104 villages where the lands were cultivated by (Servian) tenants on the "metayer" system, or partly by the Mussulman proprietors and partly by tenants. The values of these lands are estimated according to the average rent, which, together with the number of the proprietors, is specified as to each village. The total value of the 673 properties situated in these 104 villages is estimated at nearly three and a-half millions of francs (3,462,960 fr.).

The total value of the properties in the single district of Lescovatz is thus estimated at a little over six and a-half millions of francs (6,516,120 fr.).

Six millions may be the amount of the loan which the Servian Government hopes to raise, but, judging from what M. Pirochanatz has said to me on several occasions, the intention is not to devote the whole of it to the indemnification of the Mussulman land-owners. The Servian Government is in no way disposed to admit the correctness of the values placed on these properties by the self-constituted (as M. Pirochanatz terms them) representatives of the land-owners. It is also pointed out that in a large number of instances the proprietors have already received payment from the tenants themselves under the private arrangements contemplated by the Agrarian Law. In the more numerous cases still unsettled the Government undoubtedly takes the prices fixed by the Agrarian Commissions, and it is of opinion (according to what M. Pirochanatz last told me) that they will be covered by five millions of francs.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SIDNEY LOCOCK.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Four Representatives of Mussulman Land-owners to Mr. Locock.

Excellence, *Belgrade, le $\frac{9}{21}$ Juillet, 1882.*

PAR nos précédentes pétitions votre Excellence a été à même de se faire une idée exacte de la situation intolérable qui nous est faite par la Loi Agraire.

Nous sommes toujours victimes des actes d'injustice et de spoliation commis par le Gouvernement Serbe. Ce dernier se décidera-t-il jamais à rendre justice à nos justes réclamations? Nous l'ignorons complètement, mais ce que nous n'ignorons pas c'est que notre situation, au lieu de s'améliorer, empire de jour en jour davantage. Le but de ce Gouvernement tend à confisquer tous nos biens et nous chasser ensuite de ce pays.

Est-ce le but que se proposaient les Représentants des Grandes Puissances en signant le Traité de Berlin? Cependant l'Article XXXIX de ce Traité est formel et bien clair en stipulant que "les Musulmans qui possèdent des propriétés dans les territoires annexés à la Serbie et qui voudraient fixer leur résidence hors de la principauté, pourront y conserver leurs immeubles en les affermant ou en les faisant administrer par les tiers." Le Gouvernement Serbe a-t-il fait cas des stipulations de cet Article? Votre Excellence a pu se convaincre d'elle-même de tout le contraire.

Quoiqu'il en soit, nous ne venons pas aujourd'hui importuner votre Excellence en l'entretenant de tout ce qui a été dit et fait jusqu'ici; seulement, nous voulons attirer sa haute attention sur une décision que vient de prendre le Gouvernement Serbe et de laquelle dépend l'avenir de 150,000 Musulmans.

Votre Excellence n'ignore pas que dans sa dernière Session la Skoupshtina a autorisé le Ministère actuel à contracter un emprunt de 6,000,000 fr. en vue d'indemniser les propriétaires Musulmans dont les biens ont été vendus, aux termes de la Loi Agraire, aux tenanciers Serbes.

Que votre Excellence nous permette de lui déclarer franchement que cette mesure ne pourra en aucune manière satisfaire nos réclamations. Les propriétés des Musulmans ont une plus grande valeur; ainsi, le tableau que nous avons l'honneur de transmettre ci-joint à votre Excellence des biens situés dans le district de Lescovatz, et nous appartenant, représente à lui seul une bien plus grande valeur que le total de la somme dont le Gouvernement Serbe se proposerait d'emprunter.

Il y a encore quatre autres districts dont la valeur des propriétés y situées égale presque celle des propriétés situées dans le district de Lescovatz.

Avec l'emprunt en question le Gouvernement Serbe pourra-t-il indemniser ces propriétés? S'il en était ainsi nous ne demanderions pas mieux; mais il est fort à craindre que cet emprunt ne suffit pas même à indemniser nos propriétés situées à Lescovatz.

Il est de notre devoir aussi d'informer votre Excellence que nous ne pourrons pas accepter les estimations de nos fermes faites par la Commission Agraire et sur lesquelles —il n'y a pas de doute—se baserait le Gouvernement Serbe lorsqu'il s'agirait de l'indemnisation en question.

En portant ce qui précède à la haute connaissance de votre Excellence nous aimons à espérer qu'elle voudra bien prendre en sérieuse considération nos nombreux intérêts, méconnus jusqu'ici par les autorités Serbes, et agir en conséquence pour qu'enfin justice nous soit rendue.

Nous sommes, &c.

(Signé) RAMIS PACHA, Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Vrania.
HALID BEY, Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Niche.
SULEIMAN AGA, Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Lescovatz.
NEVZAD BEY, Fondé de pouvoirs des Musulmans de l'Arrondissement de Procouplié et Kourchoumlié.

No. 16.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received August 2.)

(No. 27.)
My Lord, *Serajevo, July 27, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the appointment of Baron Feodor Nikolič as Civil Adlatus to the Governor-General of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been hailed with great satisfaction by the Orthodox population of this town. They hope that, being of the Orthodox faith himself, and allied to the Royal family of Servia, he will not allow Croatian and Roman Catholic ideas and interests to have such a preponderance in the country, nor endeavour, as has been too much the policy of the local Government hitherto, to stifle every national feeling in the Serb people, as they like to style themselves. It must not be imagined, however, that there is any great leaning towards Servia of the upper classes of the Orthodox population of Bosnia. Grant them the position in the country to which their numbers, education, and wealth entitle them, free them from Croatian domineering, give them a part and interest in the local Government, and they may become as loyal to Austria as the Roman Catholics. The name of Serb indicates rather their religion than their nationality, for in the Herzegovina, where the sympathies of the Orthodox population are decidedly Montenegrin, and much more strongly pronounced in favour of the Principality than those of the Orthodox Christians of Bosnia for Servia, the term "Serb" is likewise used in contradistinction to Latin, as the Roman Catholics style themselves. The word, however, appears to be specially obnoxious to the Austrians, and they ascribe to it an importance which it certainly does not merit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDW. B. FREEMAN.

No. 17.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received August 7.)

(No. 394.)
My Lord, *Vienna, August 3, 1882.*

M. DE KÁLLAY, the Common Finance Minister charged with the administration of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, has left Vienna for those provinces, accompanied by Baron Nicolics, who is appointed Adlatus to the Governor.

The prospect of M. de Kállay's arrival is said to have caused much consternation among the employés of the Government, which is probably not without cause as regards many of them, for he is said to be fully aware that, as Mr. Consul Freeman has so often insisted, much that is wrong is to be attributed to the class of persons employed in all branches of the Administration.

The remedy is not easily to be found, on account of the necessity of having men acquainted with the language of the country and the Slav races, being precisely those among whom integrity is most rare.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 18.

*Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.**

(No. 247.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August 7, 1882.*

THE accompanying copy of a despatch from the British Acting Agent at Sophia† contains an account of cruelties perpetrated upon Mussulmans in various parts of Bulgaria, of such a nature as, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, to justify a representation on the subject by the Powers to the Government of the Principality.

I have accordingly to request your Excellency to communicate a copy to the Government to which you are accredited, and to inquire whether they would be prepared to join in urging the Bulgarian Government to take vigorous measures for putting an end to the ill-treatment to which the Mahommedans in that country are continuously subjected.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 19.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received August 14.)

(No. 29.)
My Lord, *Serajevo, August 7, 1882.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 23, Political, of the 16th June, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that the Mussulman emigration from this province continues on an ever-increasing scale. Several families quitted this town during the month of July, and on the 1st instant no less than fifteen families, numbering 118 persons, including children, left together for Constantinople by way of Novi-Bazar. Many other families are making preparations to leave after the Ramazan.

The emigrants are chiefly tradespeople and others of the middle classes. The wealthier classes, having extensive interests in the country, and being chiefly large landed and house owners, could only leave at the present moment at a greater sacrifice than they seem inclined to make, while few of the lower classes have the necessary means to quit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

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* Also to Viscount Lyons (No. 244 A), Sir A. Paget (No. 268 A), Sir H. Elliot (No. 235 A), and Sir J. Walsham (No. 340 A).
† No. 4.

No. 20.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received August 15.)

(No. 31.)
My Lord, *Serajevo, August 8, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, translations of two Ordinances, lately published here, defining the powers and duties of the Civil Adlatus of the Governor-General of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and regarding the general conduct of affairs.

Your Lordship will perceive that the powers of the Civil Adlatus are very extended, and that, in fact, the government of the country will be entirely in his hands.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 20.

(Translation.)

HIS Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Decree of the 29th July, 1882, to approve the following Ordinance regarding the functions of the Civil Adlatus of the Chief of the Government in Bosnia and the Herzegovina:—

Ordinance concerning the Duties of the Civil Adlatus of the Chief of the Government of Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

§ 1. At the head of the joint civil and military direction of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is the Governor, who is subordinate to the Common Ministry.

§ 2. A General is attached to the Governor-General to assist him in military matters, and a Civil Adlatus for all civil matters, both of whom are personally subordinated to him.

§ 3. The entire civil administration will be under the immediate direction of the Civil Adlatus.

§ 4. The instructions of the Minister will be given to the Governor-General, who will deliver them to the Civil Adlatus for execution.

In matters of civil administration the Governor-General will give orders only through the Civil Adlatus.

§ 5. All nominations of officials and employés of the civil administration, so far as the Local Government may be definitively or provisionally charged by His Majesty or the Minister, will be made, on the proposal of the Civil Adlatus, by the Governor-General; likewise all other propositions for appointments, distinctions, and favours, will be submitted to the Ministry by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Civil Adlatus.

§ 6. All documents not signed by the Governor-General himself will be signed by the Civil Adlatus for the Governor-General.

§ 7. The Civil Adlatus has the right, when he considers it necessary, to send reports direct to the Ministry, but they must first be submitted to the Governor-General for his inspection and remarks.

§ 8. In the absence of the Governor-General, or in case of any lengthy hindrance from his duties, he will be replaced by the General attached to him.

§ 9. The Civil Adlatus, as representative of the Governor-General in civil matters, is, according to the foregoing rules, the immediate chief of the Local Government and all local civil authorities.

§ 10. The Civil Adlatus will determine, conformably to the instructions received by the Governor-General from the Minister, the manner in which affairs are to be conducted by all the civil authorities of the country, and will regulate the intercourse of the several Departments in general, as also of the various authorities with one another, so as to form a united Government.

§ 11. The Civil Adlatus, as representative of the Governor-General, exercises the supreme police power in the country, and has the management of the whole police service; he has, therefore, the control of the gendarmerie corps, and of all other branches of this service.

§ 12. The opinions and views of the Civil Adlatus on military matters, so far as they concern the preservation of public security, or other political matters, will receive all due consideration on the part of the Governor-General as Commander-in-chief.

The Chief of the Local Government,
(Signed) DAHLEN, *F. Z. M.*

Serajevo, August 3, 1882.

Inclosure 2 in No. 20.

(Translation.)

HIS Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has been graciously pleased, by Decree of the 29th July, 1882, to approve the following Order regarding the competence of the Government of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and the manner of conducting affairs:—

Order regarding the Competence of the Government of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and the manner of conducting Affairs.

§ 1. The Local Government comprises the whole civil administration, and consists of three co-ordinate Departments:—

1. For the Interior Administration.
2. For Financial Affairs.
3. For the Administration of Justice.

At the head of each Department will be a Director.

§ 2. The Civil Adlatus, who has the immediate direction of the whole civil administration, will manage these Departments through the three Directors. Each of these latter will carry out in his own Department the orders and instructions he receives.

§ 3. The Reports of all the civil authorities in the country are, without exception, to be addressed to the "Local Government."

The Civil Adlatus will forward these Reports to the Directors of the several Departments, according to the subject.

§ 4. To preserve a character of unity in the administration, weighty questions and matters of great importance, also those which equally regard several Departments of the Local Government, will be considered at common sittings held by the three Directors, under the presidency of the Civil Adlatus.

The Protocols of these sittings will be laid before the Governor by the Civil Adlatus, who will send copies of them to the common Ministry.

The Civil Adlatus is not bound by the decisions of the Council of Directors.

§ 5. Each Director will conduct the affairs of his Department according to established rules. He is the immediate superior of all officials and functionaries in his Department, and will impart to them all necessary instructions and watch over their execution.

He has the power to enforce discipline among all officials, employés, and servants placed under him, and has the right to make proposals for either their appointment, transfer, dismissal, or reward.

The Chief of the Local Government,
(Signed) DAHLEN, *F. Z. M.*

Serajevo, August 3, 1882.

No. 21.

Viscount Lyons to Earl Granville.—(Received August 19.)

(No. 914.)
My Lord, *Paris, August 17, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the French Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 944 A of the 7th instant, respecting the ill-treatment of Mahommedans in Bulgaria.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LYONS

No. 22.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

E
(No. 67.)
My Lord, *Cettinjé, August* 11, 1882.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 8 of the 31st March last, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that some time has already elapsed since the Turkish Envoy here was directed to inform Prince Nicholas of the acceptance by the Sultan, as a final settlement of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier in the Podgoritza Plain, of the line proposed by His Highness, and described in my despatch No. 31 of the 10th March, 1882, to your Lordship.

Prince Nicholas, I have reason to believe, had hoped, by waiving his claim to the villages of Matagus and Vladuja, to secure something more tangible than the formal thanks of the Sultan for the concessions made by him, and to have opened a way for an amicable arrangement for that portion of the unadjusted frontier leading from the Podgoritza Plain to beyond Gussinjé.

A private communication has, however, lately been made by Riza Bey to Voïvoda Radonich, by which it appears that the Sultan is firmly resolved that, with the exception of the district of Kučka Kraïna, which is already in the possession of the Montenegrins, no modification of the old frontiers in the direction in question is to be tolerated.

I understand that Voïvoda Radonich at once warned the Turkish Envoy not to give an official form to his private communication, as it might lead to immediate action on the part of the Principality. The Voïvoda added that the Prince would probably for the moment, in presence of the amicable disposition shown by the Turkish authorities of Gussinjé towards the Montenegrins, content himself with keeping his hold on the important position of Velika, and trust to more propitious times for coming to a satisfactory arrangement with the Sultan's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 23.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

(No. 68. Secret and Confidential.)
My Lord, *Cettinjé, August* 14, 1882.

A REPORT, emanating from the Palace, has, for some time past, been circulated here that Prince Nicholas will at the end of this or the beginning of next month proceed to Russia to attend at the coronation of the Emperor.

I have reason to believe, however, that, whether the coronation takes place or not this autumn, the Prince hopes to be summoned to St. Petersburgh at about the time mentioned, M. Yonine, the Russian Minister Resident here, who is now absent on leave, having been charged by His Highness to arrange the matter for him.

From what I can gather, Prince Nicholas and his advisers are of opinion that in a short time we shall get the better of Arabi Pasha, when we shall proceed to make arrangements for the future political position of England in Egypt, which will probably open the door to other Powers to reconsider and improve their standing towards Turkey. His Highness, therefore, wishes, when this is occurring, to be in the proximity both of Vienna and St. Petersburgh, in order that he may take his place in the compact which His Highness thinks is sure to arise between the two Emperors to the detriment of Turkey.

It is evidently the conviction of the Prince and his Government that, through the completion of the armament of the Principality and the abundant harvest of this year, which places the people beyond want for several seasons, Montenegro is again approaching one of its epochs of action, and must not let slip a single chance of entering it under every possible advantage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 24.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received August 23.)

(No. 32.)
My Lord, *Serajevo, August* 16, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the insurrectionary movement in this province still continues with very little change. I have not heard of late of any important gathering of insurgents, but there are still numerous small bands scattered over the country which are ever a source of agitation in the land, and of danger and annoyance to the peaceable inhabitants. The district of Foča continues to be the focus of the movement, but I am told that latterly some of the bands in that neighbourhood have been so severely handled by the troops that it is thought they will now break up.

The 15th September is the date fixed for the return to their homes of the reserve men now with their regiments in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The new military organization will also then come into force, by which the garrison of these provinces will be reduced to about 30,000 men, consisting chiefly of detached battalions with three or four complete regiments and a small contingent of cavalry and artillery. I am afraid that it is rather too soon to reduce the military force so low. A month or two later, with the approach of winter, it will be better seen whether the insurrection is really breaking up.

Myself I am of opinion—an opinion shared by many men of experience in the country, natives as well as Europeans—that the insurrection, in the form of brigandage it has now assumed, can only be effectually combated by arming the respectable and loyal portion of the population. There are many Christian Kmets as well as Mussulman proprietors to whom arms might be confidently entrusted, and the marauding insurgent bands would not then be able to enter villages, attack farm-houses, lift cattle, and live at the expense of the peasants with such impunity as at the present moment. Some time since one of these bands attacked a Bey's farm-house at Glasinac, but as the Bey happened to have still some concealed arms, he defended his house and beat off the assailants with a loss to them of one of their number. The authorities wisely took no notice of his being unlawfully possessed of arms, and even complimented him on his successful defence. The same band attacked another Bey's house the following day in the district of Vlasenica. The family defended themselves as long as possible with axes and anything that came to hand, but having no fire-arms were soon overpowered, the Bey's son being killed and he himself mortally wounded.

One of the grievances of the Mahommedan population is that they do not receive sufficient protection from the Government against these insurgent bands, and yet have been deprived of the means of defending themselves.

I am not in favour of an indiscriminate rearming of the population, and there is no doubt that the general disarming of the country was an imperative measure at the time of the Austrian occupation, but it must be pretty well known now who can and who cannot be relied upon, and a distribution of arms practised with discrimination, holding the heads of villages responsible for the number distributed, would, I believe, tend greatly to the re-establishment of tranquillity and the suppression of brigandage.

The newly-appointed Governor-General of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, General Appel, has a character for extreme severity. As by the new Regulations, mentioned in my despatch No. 31 of the 8th instant, the civil administration of the country will in future depend very little on the Governor-General, General Appel has probably been selected for his energy and severity of character as a fit man to stamp out the insurrection.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

No. 25.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

E
(No. 807. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Therapia, August* 21, 1882.

ALEKO PASHA has informed me that his relations with the Porte have become much more amicable of late. He returns to-morrow to the seat of his Government, and sups to-night at the Palace.

His Excellency further stated that he was under great pressure at the hands of the Russian Government, who insisted upon his filling up a multitude of military appointments with the Russian officers, and on the nomination of a Russian as Chief of the Staff in lieu of Colonel de Coustan. His Excellency asked me how far he could count upon the support of Her Majesty's Government in resisting these demands.

I told him that I had always been of opinion that it was for the advantage of the Porte to do everything in its power to conciliate the people of Eastern Roumelia. On the other hand, I had no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, Eastern Roumelia, as a privileged province of Turkey with a Constitution, occupies a much more favourable position than if it were to be dominated by a Bulgarian Autocratic Government acting in the name of Russia; and I added that I had no doubt his Excellency would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government in any efforts he might make to exclude from his Administration the undue influence of any foreign Power.

His Excellency further stated that an endeavour is being made by the Government of St. Petersburgh to bring about a *rapprochement* between himself and the Prince of Bulgaria, with the view of enhancing the prestige of the latter. I replied that although of course it was desirable that he should cultivate very friendly relations with the Prince of Bulgaria, it did not seem to me advisable that he should identify himself in any especial way with a Ruler who could scarcely be regarded as the impersonation of a free and Constitutional Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 26.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

(No. 810.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, August 21, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch I have received from Mr. Consul-General Blunt reporting on the feeling of Mahommedans in Macedonia with regard to passing events in Egypt. I have expressed my thanks to Mr. Blunt for this interesting despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Consul-General Blunt to the Earl of Dufferin.

My Lord, *Salonica, August 8, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship the following Report upon Mahommedan feelings, views, and convictions as inspired by the results of the Turco-Russian War.

My information is chiefly founded on personal observation and on conversations I have had with different classes of the population with a view of testing popular feeling concerning passing events in Egypt.

Turkey, at the beginning of the late war, had to endure all the agonizing sensations a weakened Power, not over-confident in her own resources, naturally feels when about to face a strong and dreaded enemy.

Her peculiar and exceptional position with regard to her own subjects made the task all the more difficult for her.

She felt she had as much to dread from her own people, composed of so many nationalities professing different faiths and political aspirations, as from the menacing enemy without. These considerations crippled her action and resources, and urged her distracted Government to have recourse to every means in its power to suppress revolt at home and obtain assistance from abroad.

Unfortunately for Turkey, the means she employed to suppress the rising in Bulgaria were neither wise, humane, nor politic, and the disgrace they reflected upon her Government gave a death blow to her hopes of getting the assistance which she expected, and, perhaps under other circumstances, might have obtained from some of her former allies.

Deserted by all, with the brand of Europe as it were upon her, and left to her own resources, she had to cope alone with the enemy within and without, and came out of the conflict crushed and vanquished, but not daunted.

Her soldiers proved to the world that they could still fight her battles, and her Government showed no small amount of ability in resisting, with a certain degree of dignity and success, the demands of the Great Powers.

But the Mahommedans have deeply felt their desertion by those whom they were accustomed to consider staunch friends and allies; and complain of the partial manner in which the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin have been carried out. They feel and say that they have not been fairly dealt with by the Powers, and that, while the Porte has been compelled to execute its obligations under the Treaty, most of the conditions in its favour have not been observed.

These feelings are inspired by the presence and complaints of numerous Mahommedan "mouhadjirs" (refugees) from Bulgaria, and worked upon and imbittered by the violent and vituperative language of the Turkish press, which exercises considerable influence on the public mind.

Some years ago the Mahommedans were kept in ignorance of all political upheavings, and appeared indifferent to their results; but the progress education has made among them, the development of a native press, the introduction of Western civilization, and the growing facilities of communications with the principle centres in Europe, have gradually awakened a spirit of inquiry among this people.

They now take a keen interest in national and foreign political affairs, and follow up and ventilate events which affect their country and religion.

The usurping views of Austria on Bosnia and Macedonia, our occupation of Cyprus, the action of France in Tunis, and our proceedings in Egypt, are all burning questions now eagerly discussed among the higher as well as the more ignorant and fanatic classes at this place.

The European public does not hear much of this, as the Turks, unlike the Christian nationalities, have not the same hold on their own press, nor the means of propagating their views abroad through foreign newspapers.

Nevertheless, judging from what I observe and hear, it is manifest that Mahommedan feeling here, and chief centres in the interior, is much moved by passing events in Egypt.

Influenced by the ideas and sentiments of the "Terdjumani Hakikat" and other Turkish newspapers, whose circulation has increased in these parts, the people in general look upon England and France as enemies of their religion and existence.

This feeling finds expression not only among the ignorant, but also among members of the Ulema and army.

The latter talk very high and in a tone of defiance about our proceedings in Egypt, and lead the simple-minded to believe in the realization of coming great events in which Islam is once more to be called upon to stand its ground against the combined forces of Christendom, when much blood will be shed and great miseries follow.

Superstition worked up by religious zeal also contributes to foster and strengthen such ideas to which every passing event gives a certain significance.

Hence the strong sympathy the people feel for Arabi Pasha and his insurrectionary movement. He is considered the *beau idéal* of a good Mahommedan, and his acts are glorified and magnified in harems as well as in cafés.

What tends to enhance his prestige and popularity is the deep-rooted conviction among high and low that the Sultan, as Caliph or Head of the Mahommedan world, is in tacit connivance with him and the so-called National party in Egypt.

I should also add that Mahommedan feeling at this place is very adverse to England, and that our influence, no longer considered friendly, is suspected and run down.

In the course of a conversation I recently had with a Turkish Admiral and General of Division, both made the following remark to me: "A few years ago the name of England had a magic influence and was honoured and loved in the smallest village of the Empire; now, we, your friends, regret to say it is mistrusted by all!"

However, the most sensible and intellectual class of Mahommedans recognize the good we have always tried to do to their country, and feel that her best interest is to keep well with us. They disapprove of the partiality of the Sultan and his *coterie* toward Germany, and have no confidence in Count Bismarck, who, they fear, will lead His Majesty into some *faux pas* detrimental to the interests of the country.

The Governor-General (Ghalib Pasha) and leading members of the local Adminis-

tration, and a large majority of land-owners hold these views, and seem to regret that the Porte has not prevented, by timely and energetic interference, the military insurrection in Egypt. They think that the course which events are taking in the land of Islamite birth and growth will lead to serious dissensions injurious to the prestige and spiritual authority of the Caliphate; and I have remarked that this feeling prevails among those who have had some experience in Yemen, Nejd, and other Mahommedan centres in Arabia.

With regard to the general state of affairs in this vilayet at present, excepting brigandage, which still subsists in some parts of Macedonia, but certainly not to the same extent as last year, Salonica and the interior are quiet.

As your Lordship will learn from the inclosed copy of a letter from an English resident, alarming reports of intended violent disorders against the Christians at this place have been circulated by ill-intentioned persons and credited by the timid; but from the careful inquiries which I have made, I do not think that the Mahommedans here harbour such evil intentions. At all events I see no symptoms of disturbances further than some excitement caused by late events in Egypt, and which, I am glad to say, is diminishing in consequence of the energetic action pursued by Her Majesty's Government.

I have also the satisfaction to report to your Lordship that our present Vali, Ghalib Pasha, is a very intelligent and good man. He is not at all deficient in judgment and political discrimination, and his conduct since he has taken charge of this province has elicited the respect of all classes of the inhabitants.

In conclusion, I beg leave to transmit herewith Inclosure No. 3, containing extracts from recent letters relative to the state of public feeling in the interior.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Extract of a Letter addressed to Consul-General Blunt.

Salonica, July 22, 1882.

I HAVE just heard that about forty "mouhadjirs" (refugees) were arrested two days ago on the charge of conspiring together to get up a massacre of the Christians.

Also that another Turk has been arrested on the information given by a Jewish dealer in groceries for having used threatening language. It appears that the Turk went into the Jew's shop and inquired the price of different articles, and upon the latter giving his prices, the Turk is reported to have said: "Ah, Kerata! wait till Ramazan is over, then we shall make a clearance of you all, and have all these things for nothing."

It is said the authorities are keeping all these things very quiet.

How far my information may be correct I cannot say, but think it may interest you to know what is being talked of among the lower classes of the town.

Inclosure 3 in No. 26.

Extracts from Letters received from Monastir, Catterina, Uscup, and Serres.

From Monastir, July 27, 1882.

(Translation.)

I REGRET to say that the bombardment of Alexandria has excited unfriendly feelings towards the English. The Turks here say that you will take possession of Egypt as the French took possession of Tunis.

The Greeks hope that you will do so, and expect to get Crete as their share of the spoil.

From Catterina, August 2, 1882.

(Translation.)

All manner of rumours are spread here. The fanatical party say that England will take Egypt and France Tripoli; that the Mahommedans in India will rise and join Arabi Pasha against the English. Also that a holy war will be declared by the Sultan.

A "tabour" (battalion) has gone to the coast to embark for Egypt.

From Uscup, August 2, 1882.

Le bombardement d'Alexandrie a causé une grande sensation ici, et les Turcs sont assez irrités contre l'Angleterre, et aussi contre les autres Puissances Chrétiennes.

On craint que l'Angleterre tâche à avoir des prétextes pour saisir l'Égypte et qu'alors les Autrichiens avanceront sur Uscup.

En attendant, des ordres ont été donnés à la Compagnie du chemin de fer d'avoir des trains préparés pour l'expédition des troupes.

From Serres, August 3, 1882.

Turkish public opinion concerning the Egyptian question is divided here, but the majority has a very bitter feeling against the present Government of Her Majesty, and they pray Allah to deliver them as soon as possible from that enemy of Islamism.

Those who can read and write tell those who cannot abominable tales of atrocities committed by the navy, and they consider Arabi Pasha as a deliverer.

It is useless to say that we are not just now "en odeur de sainteté."

Should things there become more serious, please let me know, as I intend to resign should Her Majesty's Government extend their action.

No. 27.

Sir J. Walsham to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

(No. 334. Confidential.)

Berlin, August 23, 1882.

My Lord,

ON the receipt of your Lordship's No. 340A of the 7th instant, I communicated, confidentially, to the Imperial Government, a copy of Mr. Kennedy's despatch of the 30th June last, relative to the ill-treatment of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria.

On my calling at the Foreign Office on the following day to pay my respects to Dr. Busch, who, during Count Hatzfeldt's absence on leave, has been appointed to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, his Excellency alluded to what had been reported by Her Majesty's Agent at Sophia, and begged me to assure your Lordship that on several occasions of late the Imperial Representative there had been instructed to impress upon the Bulgarian Government the necessity of preventing any cause for complaint on the part of the Mussulman population.

These instructions, Dr. Busch said, would be at once renewed. In the interest of Prince Alexander himself, it was of importance that the Mussulmans should have no ground for complaint, and nobody was more desirous than His Highness to ameliorate their position. His task, however, was not an easy one, and Dr. Busch, while sharing your Lordship's views on the subject, thought that any joint action by the Powers to urge the Bulgarian Government to adopt vigorous measures on behalf of the Mahommedans, might be misinterpreted and exaggerated by those opposed to Prince Alexander, and so render his task even more difficult than it was.

The object in view could, his Excellency imagined, be equally well attained if the Powers, through their respective Agents, brought to the notice of the Bulgarian Government the occurrences which had given rise to the Mahommedan complaints, and expressed their hope that nothing would be left undone to prevent a repetition of them.

I told Dr. Busch that I was perfectly certain Her Majesty's Government had no

wish to embarrass Prince Alexander, and that I had not any reason to suppose they would be otherwise than satisfied with the manner of representing the case to the Bulgarian Government which had been suggested by his Excellency.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

No. 28.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

(No. 427.)
My Lord, *Vienna, August 25, 1882.*

I HAVE given Count Kálnoky a copy of Mr. Kennedy's despatch No. 58, inclosed in your Lordship's No. 235A of the 7th instant, and said that I was instructed to inquire whether he would be prepared to join in urging the Bulgarian Government to take vigorous measures for putting an end to the ill-treatment to which the Mahommedans in the Principality are subjected.

He said he was quite ready to do so, and that indeed he had spoken seriously on the subject to Prince Alexander when His Highness passed through Vienna, though his representations had been directed more to the manner in which the Mussulmans were deprived of their property than to the personal ill-treatment referred to in Mr. Kennedy's despatch, of which he had not at the time been informed.

The Prince had assured him of his wish that the Mussulmans in his Principality should be treated with justice, and Count Kálnoky believed in the sincerity of His Highness' professions. He hoped also, from what he had heard of General Kaulbars and General Skobeleff, that they would be inclined to act with greater consideration for these people than had hitherto been shown to them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 29.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received August 28.)

(No. 428.)
My Lord, *Vienna, August 25, 1882.*

COUNT KÁLNOKY has asked me whether I was acquainted with the view taken by Her Majesty's Government respecting the disputed points of the Turco-Greek frontier.

He said that he had been endeavouring to persuade the Greek Government to be satisfied with receiving the three villages which the Porte is ready to give up if allowed to retain the one to which the Sultan clings, but that M. Tricoupi showed no disposition to abate anything of the claim to all four.

Count Kálnoky considers that the Turks having been called upon to cede two provinces to Greece, and having done so loyally, are entitled to expect some consideration with reference to a detail of no kind of importance, though a strict adherence to the line of the Commission would not be in their favour.

I said that I understood the Porte to have lately asked Her Majesty's Government for a reply to a former communication upon this subject, but that I was not aware of the view taken upon it by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 30.

M. Bratlas-Arméni to Earl Granville.—(Received August 29.)

Milord, *Londres, le $\frac{17}{29}$ Août, 1882, 8 heures soir.*

EN me référant à mes communications antérieures, je m'empresse de porter à la connaissance de votre Excellence que, d'après un télégramme, daté d'aujourd'hui et reçu en ce moment de la part de son Excellence M. Tricoupi, le Général Grivas, Commandant les troupes de la frontière, télégraphie au Gouvernement Royal ce matin à 1 heure, que les troupes Ottomanes avaient attaqué hier les avant-postes Helléniques

à Aïyanni et à Zorbà, et que l'action, commencée le matin, durait encore à 3 heures de l'après-midi.

M. Tricoupi ajoute qu'à la suite de ce télégramme on a expédié aujourd'hui même d'Athènes à la frontière de nouvelles troupes et que le Gouvernement attendait de plus amples renseignements pour procéder à des décisions ultérieures, répondant à la situation qui est faite à la Grèce.

En communiquant ce qui précède au Ministre du Roi à Constantinople, M. Tricoupi prie M. Coundourioti de faire part immédiatement à la Sublime Porte et aux Représentants des Grandes Puissances de la gravité de cette situation; de leur représenter les obligations qu'elle impose au Gouvernement Hellénique, et de formuler en même temps toutes réserves pour la satisfaction qu'il aurait à demander ultérieurement.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) BRAÏLAS-ARMÉNI.

No. 31.

Saïd Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, August 29.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le 28 Août, 1882.*

LE Commandant-en-chef du 3ième Corps d'Armée nous informe qu'au moment où nos troupes se disposaient à changer, suivant l'usage, la garnison Ottomane de Kara-Ali-Derbend et à demander le libre rétablissement des communications aux troupes Helléniques de Zorbà, celles-ci ont cru devoir se servir de leurs armes. Nos troupes, se trouvant en état de légitime défense, ont dû riposter et ont finalement repoussé les troupes Helléniques. Il y a eu, malheureusement, quelques morts et blessés.

Nous nous sommes déjà adressés aux Grandes Puissances pour la solution de la question des points contestés de la nouvelle frontière. Les autorités Helléniques ne devaient donc pas anticiper sur le résultat de cette démarche et recourir à la violence.

Nous avons invité notre Chargé d'Affaires à Athènes à engager instamment M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères en Grèce à faire cesser les hostilités de manière qu'elles ne se renouvellent plus, et à laisser les positions dans leur état primitif jusqu'au réglement des points en litige.

Je prie votre Excellence de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et de l'engager d'une manière pressante à amener le Cabinet d'Athènes à transmettre à ses autorités des ordres dans le même sens.

No. 32.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received August 30.)

(No. 948.)
My Lord, *Paris, August 28, 1882.*

WITH reference to Lord Lyons' despatch No. 914 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to inclose herewith copy of the reply which I have received from M. Duclerc to the question, which Lord Lyons had put to him, whether the French Government would be prepared to join in urging the Bulgarian Government to take vigorous measures for putting an end to the ill-treatment to which the Mahommedans in that country are continually subjected.

M. Duclerc states that the French Government has always let the Bulgarians know the price which it attaches to the application of the principles of toleration proclaimed by Europe. It will continue to exercise a friendly action in this sense, even though it may be necessary to make allowance for the rivality of races and religions which still continues, in spite of the efforts of the new Administration.

M. Duclerc goes on to say that, if the facts reported by Mr. Kennedy seem to all the Powers who signed the Treaty of Berlin to call for a collective representation to the Bulgarian Government, he will have no objection to instruct the French Agent at Sophia to concert with his colleagues on this point.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Inclosure in No. 32.

M. Duclerc to Mr. Plunkett.

Paris, le 24 Août, 1882.

M. le Ministre,

LORD LYONS m'a fait l'honneur de me communiquer, par sa lettre du 17 de ce mois, les informations que le Gouvernement de la Reine a reçues de Sophia au sujet d'actes de cruauté qui auraient été commis entre les Musulmans sur divers points de la Bulgarie. Ces actes étant, dans la pensée du Cabinet de Londres, de nature à justifier de la part des Puissances l'envoi de représentations au Gouvernement de la Principauté, Lord Lyons a bien voulu me demander si le Gouvernement de la République serait disposé à presser, d'accord avec les autres Cours, les autorités Bulgares de prendre des mesures rigoureuses pour mettre un terme aux mauvais traitements dont les Musulmans de ce pays sont victimes.

Le Gouvernement de la République n'a jamais laissé ignorer à Sophia le prix qu'il attache à l'application des principes de tolérance proclamés par l'Europe. Nous continuerons volontiers d'exercer une action amicale dans ce sens, alors même qu'elle aurait à tenir compte de rivalités de races et de religions dont le nouveau régime n'a pu faire encore disparaître toutes les traces; si les faits signalés par Mr. Kennedy paraissent à toutes les Puissances Signataires du Traité de Berlin devoir donner lieu à une représentation collective auprès du Gouvernement Princier, je n'aurais pas d'objection à inviter l'Agent Français à Sophia à se concerter à cet égard avec ses collègues.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) E. DUCLERC.

No. 33.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, August 30.)

(No. 21. Ext. 10.)

Salonica, August 30, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Lordship, translated extracts from two letters from my correspondent at Catterina relative to recent untoward occurrences at Karalyk-Derbend, on the Thessalian frontier, the substance of which I reported to your Lordship in my cypher telegram No. 10 of yesterday's date.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. E. BLUNT.

Inclosure in No. 33.

Extracts from two Letters from Consul-General Blunt's Correspondent at Catterina.

(No. 1.)

(Translation.) *Catterina, August* $\frac{18}{30}$, 1882.

WE have the following news to-day:—

Salih Pasha, the Commandant of the troops at this place, went to Catafig yesterday, and had a conference with Redjeb Pasha, the Commander-in-chief of the troops in Epirus.

Although the Pashas had made arrangements to remain there one or two days, they separated early next morning, Redjeb Pasha returning to Selfidjé, and Salih Pasha to Catterina.

It is said that this sudden change in their movements was in consequence of the receipt of important despatches from Hallil Bey, the Mutessarif of Selfidjé.

Salih Pasha arrived at Catterina last night, and left early this morning, taking with him the troops stationed here and in the neighbouring villages.

I do not know for sure his destination. Some Turks say he has gone to Karalyk-Derbend, but no one knows with what object. It was remarked, however, that the soldiers took a large quantity of spades with them.

(No. 2.)

(Translation.) *Catterina, August* $\frac{19}{31}$, 1882.

With reference to my letter of the 25th relative to Salih Pasha's movements, I seize the earliest opportunity to report to you that two orderlies arrived here yesterday evening with cypher telegrams from Salih Pasha to Redjeb Pasha. These telegrams were at once wired to Selfidjé.

Of course I ignore their contents, but the orderlies stated to the local Governor that a serious engagement had occurred yesterday morning at Karalyk-Derbend between the troops under Salih Pasha and the Hellenic frontier troops, and persons who have come in this morning also state that one Yuzbashi ("Captain") was killed and fifteen men wounded on the Turkish side. The wounded were sent to Litchoro with three Evzonis ("Hellenic frontier guard") as prisoners.

The orderlies also gave out that Salih Pasha had telegraphed for the dispatch of a battery of artillery and more troops.

No. 34.

M. Mancini to M. Catalani.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by M. Catalani, August 30.)

(Télégraphique.) *Capodimonte, le 29 Août*, 1882, 8 *h.* 50 *m. soir.*

MINISTRE de Grèce m'a communiqué télégramme de son Gouvernement au Ministre Hellénique à Constantinople ainsi conçu:—

"Télégramme du Général Grivas expédié de Larisse à 1 heure du matin est ainsi conçu:—

"'Commandant poste frontière orientale rapporte à l'instant que les troupes Turques attaquent celles de l'avant-garde de nos postes à Aigani et Zorba, et que l'action commencée le matin durait encore à 3 heures de l'après-midi. Par suite de ce télégramme nous expédions d'ici à la frontière aujourd'hui toutes les troupes disponibles et attendons plus amples renseignements pour procéder à de nouvelles décisions qui répondent à la situation qui nous est faite. Veuillez faire part immédiatement à la Porte de la gravité de cette situation et représentez l'obligation qu'elle nous impose d'appeler en même temps toutes réserves pour la satisfaction que nous aurons à demander ultérieurement.'"

J'ai télégraphié au Comte Corti de se joindre, le cas échéant, à ses collègues, pour demander des explications ainsi que la prompte adoption des mesures que le cas comporte. Veuillez me dire ce que compte faire en présence de cet incident le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité.

No. 35.

*Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.**

(No. 553.)

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, August 30, 1882, 4·15 P.M.*

URGE Government to which you are accredited to give positive orders to their local Commander in Thessaly to abstain from hostile measures.

No. 36.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31.)

(No. 34.)

My Lord, *Serajevo, August 25, 1882.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Mussulman leaders of the revolt in this province seem disposed now to surrender, and a meeting has been arranged to take place at Foča between the insurgent Beys of the Zagorja and M. Kállay, who left this a few days ago on a tour of inspection to Rogatica, Višegrad, Čagnica, Foča, and Gorazda. The result of the submission of these leaders will naturally be the withdrawal of all Mussulmans from the insurrectionary movement; but their number is not large, not exceeding, perhaps, 250 men.

* Also to Mr. Egerton (No. 25).

On the part of the Christians, however, whether leaders or men, there appears to be no disposition at present to submit. The Herzegovina continues to be in a very unsatisfactory state, and the agitation is kept up by Kovačevic, Tungus, Pop Radonić, and other Christian Chiefs. From the district of Nevesinje, I am told, a considerable emigration to Montenegro of Christian peasants has lately commenced, the principal reason being their old objection to pay the "tretina," or third of the agricultural produce, to the Mahommedan land-owners.

When he returns from his present tour, M. Kállay will, I believe, proceed to the Herzegovina, and he has already given orders, I am told, that deputations come from the several districts to meet him at Mostar and lay before him in person their grievances and desires.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

No. 37.

M. Mancini to M. Catalani.—(*Communicated to Earl Granville by M. Catalani, August* 31.)

(Télégraphique.) *Rome, le* 31 *Août*, 1882, 4 *h.* 30 *m. matin.*

L'AMBASSADEUR de Turquie est venu aujourd'hui me donner à son tour lecture d'un télégramme Circulaire de son Gouvernement relatif au regrettable conflit qui s'est produit aux frontières Turco-Helléniques entre les troupes des deux pays.

En voici le résumé :—

" Au moment où les troupes Turques se disposaient à changer, suivant l'usage, la garnison de Karali-Derven et à demander le libre rétablissement des communications aux troupes Helléniques de Zorba, celles-ci ont cru devoir se servir des armes, ce qui a obligé les Turcs à riposter et à repousser les troupes Helléniques. La question du territoire litigieux se trouvant soumise à la décision des Grandes Puissances, la Porte ne saurait admettre que les autorités Helléniques, anticipant sur cette décision, aient recours à la violence. Le Gouvernement Ottoman a par conséquent invité le Cabinet d'Athènes à prendre les mesures nécessaires à empêcher le renouvellement des hostilités et à maintenir le *statu quo* jusqu'au réglement des points en litige. Il engage en même temps instamment les Gouvernements des Grandes Puissances à amener le Cabinet d'Athènes à transmettre à ses autorités des ordres dans le même sens."

Je vous prie de vouloir bien me faire connaître quel accueil la demande de la Sublime Porte a rencontré de la part du Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en attendant de connaître la manière de voir des autres Cabinets en présence de la nouvelle situation créé par les derniers incidents et les dangers qui menacent la tranquillité de l'Orient.

J'ai autorisé les Représentants du Roi à Constantinople et à Athènes à se joindre, le cas échéant, à ses collègues, pour donner de raisonnables conseils de modération.

No. 38.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31, 8 A.M.)

(No. 382.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August* 30, 1882, 3·45 P.M.

YOUR telegram No. 552.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs gives the following account of the origin of the hostilities on the Greek frontier: He says that the Greeks occupied a position behind the Turkish outposts, cutting off their communications. When the Turkish officers remonstrated, they refused to retire, and the Turks then opened up the road, which led to a brisk encounter [?], in which the Greeks got the worst of it.

No. 39.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31, 8 A.M.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, August* 30, 1882, 10 P.M.

ACCORDING to reports received this evening by the Ottoman authorities, the situation at Karalyk-Derbend, on the Thessalian frontier, is becoming serious, the Greeks having brought up reinforcements and opened fire with their field artillery on the Turkish position. More Turkish troops, I hear, have been ordered to the spot.

(Sent to Therapia and Athens.)

No. 40.

Consul-General Blunt to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31, 2·15 P.M.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) *Salonica, August* 31, 1882, 7 A.M.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 11, the Turkish gun-boat "Peikitidhalet" left Salonica very early this morning for Platamona, on the Thessalian coast, with 370 infantry troops aboard. One battery of field artillery has also been dispatched from Veria to the scene of disturbances.

(Sent to Therapia.)

No. 41.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31, 3·30 P.M.)

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, August* 31, 1882, 11 A.M.

ON receipt of your No. 25 last night I wrote to M. Tricoupi conveying its substance.

Early this morning I saw M. Tricoupi, who told me that in consequence of wish expressed by your Lordship he at once telegraphed ordering Greek General to accept armistice if offered, and cease from hostilities on the same terms as he had previously told him might be accepted, namely, return to respective positions, notwithstanding that Greek detachment now in much better positions than when first orders were given, when they were on defensive and had nothing to give up.

M. Tricoupi claims, in return for this compliance with your Lordship's desire, voice of Her Majesty's Government at Constantinople in support of Greek rights as conferred by European Protocol, and of claim for an indemnity for wanton attack lately made by Turkish troops.

He said his future policy would depend on answer received from Her Majesty's Government.

He had not, when I saw him, received any answer from Greek Commander-in-chief respecting proposal of armistice or cessation of hostilities.

He said that Greek troops, being reinforced, had occupied fresh positions, but had not, up to latest advice, crossed the line of frontier laid down by Europe.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 42.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received August* 31, 6·15 P.M.)

(No. 192.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, August* 31, 1882, 5 P.M.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 581 of yesterday.

The Political Director tells me that instructions have been telegraphed to the French Representatives at Constantinople and Athens to urge the Turkish and Greek Governments to be prudent.

No. 43.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, August 31.)

(No. 959. Ext. 102.)
My Lord, *Paris, August 31, 1882.*

I MENTIONED to M. Decrais this afternoon that your Lordship had instructed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople and Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Athens to urge the respective Governments to give positive orders to the local Commanders in Thessaly to abstain from hostile measures.

M. Decrais said that the French Government was in hopes the unwelcome incident on the Turco-Greek frontier would not assume further importance. Nevertheless, M. Duclerc had sent to the French Representatives at Constantinople and Athens telegraphic instructions to press on the two Governments the necessity of prudence and moderation.

I had the honour to telegraph the substance of the above information to your Lordship this afternoon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 44.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 534. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, August 31, 1882.*

HER Majesty's Government approve the language which your Excellency held to Aleko Pasha, as reported in your despatch No. 807, Confidential, of the 21st instant, with regard to Russian influence in Eastern Roumelia, the nomination of Russian officers to military appointments in the province, and his Excellency's relations with the Prince of Bulgaria.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 45.

Earl Granville to M. Catalani.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires, *Foreign Office, August 31, 1882.*

WITH reference to the telegram from M. Mancini which you were good enough to communicate to me on the 30th instant, in which his Excellency gives the substance of a communication made to him by the Greek Minister at Rome in regard to the recent outbreak of hostilities on the Turco-Greek frontier, and inquires what action Her Majesty's Government intend to adopt in the matter, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of your Government, that Her Majesty's Representatives at Constantinople and Athens have been instructed by telegraph to urge the two Governments concerned to give positive orders to their local Commanders to abstain from all hostile measures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 46.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31, 9 P.M.)

(No. 384.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, August 31, 1882, 3 P.M.*

THE Porte has sent orders to Military Commander on Greek frontier to cease opposition, and retire from disputed points if Greek troops retire also, so as to leave time for negotiations.

No. 47.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, August 31.)

(No. 861. Confidential. Ext. 384.)
My Lord, *Therapia, August 31, 1882.*

ORDERS have been sent by the Ottoman Government to the military authorities on the Greek frontier to cease hostilities and to withdraw from the disputed points, provided that the Greek troops withdraw also, in order to leave time for negotiations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

No. 48.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received August 31, 9 P.M.)

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, August 31, 1882, 7·45 P.M.*

M. TRICOUPI says that last evening Turkish officer commanding local force, while willing to suspend hostilities, refuses to give up three small points near Zorba, where Greeks previously had outposts, without instructions from Constantinople.

For the present hostilities cease; but if he does not receive speedy answer from the Porte saying that the points will be evacuated, M. Tricoupi will be compelled to give fresh orders to Greek General, as the delay of the Turks will place Greeks in [no group].

Your Lordship will observe that suspension of hostilities occurred previous to Greek General receiving instructions from M. Tricoupi alluded to in my telegram No. 39.

No. 49.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 27.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 1, 1882, 5·30 P.M.*

YOUR telegram No. 39 of yesterday.

The advice to cease hostilities was also given at Constantinople, and was as much in the interest of Greece as in that of Turkey.

Whichever side is responsible for continuing them must not hope for the countenance or support of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 50.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 80. Ext. 27.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 1, 1882.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 39 of the 31st ultimo, stating that M. Tricoupi was desirous of receiving the assistance of Her Majesty's Government at Constantinople in support of the claims of Greece arising out of the Award of the European Boundary Commission, I have to state that the advice given to the Greek Government to cease all further hostilities has also been tendered by Her Majesty's Government to the Porte, and that it was given as much in the interests of Greece as in those of Turkey.

Should any further hostilities occur, whichever side is responsible for the collision must not expect any countenance or support from Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 51.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 1, 5·30 P.M.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September 1, 1882, 11 A.M.*

HOSTILITIES continue.

No. 52.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 1, 9 P.M.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September 1, 1882, 5 P.M.*

M. TRICOUPI has received official information that hostilities have ceased.

No. 53.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September 2.)

(No. 961. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Paris, September 1, 1882.*

M. MAVROCORDATO, the Greek Minister, inquired of me this morning whether the advice which he had received yesterday from M. Duclerc, that the Greek Government should not give too much importance to the late conflict with the Turkish troops, but should be moderate and prudent, had been concerted with Her Majesty's Government.

I replied that I was not aware of any precise arrangement as to the advice to be given, but that I had spoken on the subject with M. Duclerc, and that I had found our views coincided as to the futility of the cause which had led to the conflict, and as to the regret with which, at this moment, we had seen the appearance of such an incident in the East.

I took the opportunity to tell M. Mavrocordato that your Lordship had telegraphed to Lord Dufferin and to Mr. Egerton on the 30th ultimo to urge the two Governments to give positive orders to their local Commanders in Thessaly to abstain from hostile measures; adding that, as he had spoken to me, I also begged him to urge the same advice on his Government.

M. Mavrocordato entered at some length into details, with which I need not trouble your Lordship, to prove that the question was one of real importance to Greece; but at the same time he begged me to believe that it was pure accident which had given rise to the present conflict between the troops on the frontier.

I said I presumed it could have been nothing but accident; the Greek Government could not be so short-sighted as to indispose the Powers by raising, at so inopportune a moment, a question as to a small detail of the great measure which they had settled for Greece.

The result of the long conversation was on the whole, I think, not unsatisfactory; M. Mavrocordato went away apparently reconciled to the view that further hostilities on the frontier must at once be suspended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 54.

Said Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, September 2.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le 1er Septembre, 1882.*

POUR faire suite à mon télégramme Circulaire du 28 du mois dernier, je crois devoir vous prévenir qu'en dépit des déclarations du Gouvernement Hellénique de faire cesser le feu sur la frontière, et des communications qui nous ont été faites dans le même sens par le Représentant de Grèce à Constantinople, les hostilités, que les troupes Helléniques ont été les premières à commencer, continuaient encore, d'après

nos informations, jusqu'à hier. J'ai hâte de vous dire à cette occasion que, pour prouver une fois de plus les sentiments de conciliation qui nous animent en face du regrettable conflit de Kara-Ali-Derbend, nous sommes allés jusqu'à proposer au Cabinet d'Athènes de rendre neutre le point contesté jusqu'à ce que l'affaire qui reste en litige dans la question de la délimitation des frontières Turco-Helléniques soit réglée. Ce réglement, nous ne demandons pas mieux, pour notre part, que de le faire un moment plus tôt, désireux que nous sommes de maintenir intactes les bonnes relations entre les deux États.

Il nous revient, en outre, que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique aurait adressé une Circulaire aux Grandes Puissances, accusant nos troupes d'avoir commencé, les premières, l'attaque à Kara-Ali-Derbend, et rejetant sur la Sublime Porte toute la responsabilité du conflit qui en a résulté.

Je le répète cette fois encore: l'agression n'est point du côté des nôtres; c'est un fait certain et prouvé: c'est le détachement Hellénique qui a répondu par des coups de fusil aux ouvertures justes et raisonnables que lui a faites notre détachement—ouvertures que mon susdit télégramme a porté à votre connaissance; dès lors, celui-ci n'a dû riposter dans un cas de légitime défense.

Vous pouvez déclarer catégoriquement ce fait à M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères et assurer son Excellence de nos sentiments pacifiques, et de notre désir de régler sans retard, comme je viens de le dire, la question concernant les points contestés.

No. 55.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 2, 8 A.M.)

(No. 43.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September 1, 1882, 7 P.M.*

M. TRICOUPI having suspended hostilities on the basis of "positions respectives," says that it would be breach of faith by Porte to substitute neutralization.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 56.

E *Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 3.)*

(No. 125.)
My Lord, *Athens, August 23, 1882.*

WHEN I brought the proposals of the Porte, communicated to the Ambassadors, with respect to the four points on the Turco-Greek frontier, unofficially before M. Tricoupi, his Excellency said that neither he nor any Greek Minister could accept anything less than the frontier laid down by the European Commission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 57.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 3.)

E
(No. 126. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Athens, August 23, 1882.*

IN conversation with M. Tricoupi respecting Nerzeros, he explained that he could not possibly make any concession on this matter. As your Lordship is aware, he has always opposed the acceptance of the present frontier by M. Coumoundouros, and therefore he makes a matter of principle of the small point at issue, in order not to take an iota less than what he and his friends had held to be sufficient.

I told him that in my personal opinion his position in the country was too high to be affected by so petty a sacrifice in the interest of quiet, while the display of a politic spirit would gain his Government sympathy abroad.

He answered that he did not care about himself personally; but to cede the principle would be to create great difficulties to his Government.

I may mention that he says that the position commanding Nerzeros is not unim-

portant, and that would be included in the cession of Nerzeros to Turkey. I did not pursue the technical part of the matter, nor have I reported to your Lordship the marchings and demonstrations of Greeks and Turks of late about Kara-Ali-Derbend, humbly believing that it is wiser not to give importance to such petty matters, which are beneath the cognizance of Her Majesty's Government and of the Great Powers who mediated the main question, for I undoubtedly believe that the instinct of self-preservation, on both sides, will be strong enough to prevent mischief, and if such mischief were unfortunately to arise, to prevent its spreading.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 58.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 3.)

E
(No. 129.)

Athens, August 28, 1882.

My Lord,

THIS afternoon M. Tricoupi came to the Legation and informed me that he had most serious news to communicate to me.

Yesterday the Turkish troops had made an attack on the Greek forces posted between Aigani and Zorba, within the line of the frontier granted to Greece (in the rear of the post still occupied by the Turks at Kara-Ali-Derbend); that the fighting continued all day, and when he had received his last advices, was still continuing.

He looked on this action of the Turks as a matter of the utmost gravity, and had spoken most seriously that morning to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires.

M. Tricoupi, in answer to my inquiries as to the origin of the fighting, stated that the attack came from the Turks. That he had some days previously given formal orders (a fact which was known to the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires) that the Greek troops were not to attempt to occupy any point held by the Turks.

He had, however, I understand, also mentioned to the Turkish Chargé d Affaires that he reserved to Greece the right of occupying any points of territory within the line granted by European mediation that were not actually occupied by Turkish troops.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 59.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 3.)

E
(No. 132.)

Athens, August 29, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a translation from the "Hora," the organ of the Prime Minister, of the official announcement of the regrettable collision between the Greek and Turkish troops, which I reported to your Lordship in my Nos. 129 and 130 of yesterday's date.

It is mentioned that reinforcements have been sent to General Grivas sufficient to repulse the attack, if it be only one of local origin; but that if the instructions for the Turkish attack had come from Constantinople, it is said that more serious duties must be imposed on the country, by which latter phrase mobilization is indicated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

Inclosure in No. 59.

Extract from the "Hora" of August 29, 1882.

(Translation.)

AFTER the Turks had given up their claims on the evacuation of the places Zorba and Kedroi in the Greek territory, suddenly the day before yesterday, in the morning, without any previous warning, they have attacked the Greek stations near the boundary-line, from Aigani as far as Zorba. The fire continued during all the day before yesterday and the following night, and it had not ceased in the morning,

when the last news was received from the spot. The Turkish army who undertook the attack, together with the troops in station, numbered in the beginning about 1,000 men, but reinforcements were and are arriving. General Grivas likewise, whilst repulsing the unjustifiable and unprovoked-for attack, has concentrated, and continues to concentrate, all the forces in the neighbourhood, at the places where the attack of the enemy was made and has asked for reinforcements from the Government, who sent last night all the forces of different arms at Athens that could be disposed of, and have issued orders that also from other points in Greece sufficient reinforcements may be sent. All this, however, will be enough to repulse the attack if this has a local origin. But if, on the contrary, the start was given from Constantinople, the struggle will become a difficult one, and the duties imposed upon the Greek Kingdom will be very important.

No. 60.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 3.)

(No. 432.)

Vienna, August 29, 1882.

My Lord,

ALTHOUGH the accounts received from Turkish and Greek sources differ as to the side from which the first shots were fired on the frontier, the reports of the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens have satisfied Count Kálnoky that the Greek Government had deliberately made preparations for taking possession of the disputed points by force.

The information which has reached his Excellency is as yet too incomplete for him to form an opinion upon the rights of the case, bu the seems to consider that if the Greek troops have attempted to occupy positions which the Turks were holding, the latter could not do otherwise than resist them.

M. Tricoupi, Count Kálnoky says, had frequently threatened to open the whole question of the frontier, unless the points claimed by Greece were speedily given to her.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 61.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 3.)

(No. 434. Confidential.)

Vienna, August 31, 1882.

My Lord,

THE Prince of Montenegro arrived here a few days ago on his way to St. Petersburgh, and has been treated with much courtesy during his stay.

Count Kálnoky's way of speaking of His Highness to me would not have made me suspect that the Imperial Government imagined themselves to have the grounds of complaint against him which would appear from Mr. Kirby Green's letter to Lord Tenterden, inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 255.

He said, on the contrary, that although no doubt great irregularities had been proved, by documents lately found, to have taken place with respect to the Crivoscian and Herzegovinian insurrection, it would be altogether unfair to hold the Prince or his Government responsible for them, and that he believed His Highness to be desirous of fulfilling his international duties as far as was possible for him.

The Prince had stated the presence of the Crivoscians to be a source of much inconvenience and annoyance to him; they were infinitely more uncivilized than the Montenegrins, and little better than brigands who would not contribute to the resources of the Principality; but he saw little hope of getting rid of them, as they had themselves burnt all the houses in their own district to make it impossible for such of them as were disposed to submit to remain in the country.

The Austrian Government have, I believe, no wish that they should return.

With the refugees from the Herzegovina the case is different, and it is still hoped that they will accept the amnesty and come back, with the exception of such of the leaders who may fear that they are too much compromised.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 62.

Vice-Consul Longworth to Earl Granville.—(Received September 3.)

Volo, September 2, 1882.

(Telegraphic.)

RECEIVED from Armyro:—

"Received telegram of 31st. Mine of the 30th cyphered thus:—

"'Encounter produced between Hellenic and Ottoman frontier troops during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, near Karalik-Derbend.'"

[P] Greece occupied latterly certain disputed positions which the Turks endeavoured to regain. In the encounter several on both sides were killed and wounded. The frontier troops of Greece and Turkey are being reinforced. Have now further to report that at the skirmish occurring Thursday morning the Greeks, aided by villagers, gained positions within territory given to Greece, but not hitherto surrendered by Turkey.

No. 63.

Sir J. Walsham to Earl Granville.—(Received September 4.)

(No. 318. Confidential.)

Berlin, September 2, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAD occasion to go to the Foreign Office yesterday, and as I know that the German Government was exceedingly anxious that the frontier question which had arisen between Turkey and Greece should not assume serious proportions, I mentioned to Dr. Busch that your Lordship had instructed Her Majesty's Representatives at Constantinople and Athens to impress upon the Governments to which they were accredited the necessity of directing their Commanders on the spot to abstain from hostile measures.

Dr. Busch said that he thought it would be possible for Germany to take a similar step, and he was already in communication with the Emperor on the subject of the frontier difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN WALSHAM.

No. 64.

Earl Granville to M. Catalani.

Foreign Office, September 4, 1882.

M. le Chargé d'Affaires,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of M. Mancini's telegram of the 31st ultimo, which you were good enough to communicate to me the same day, and in which, after recapitulating the substance of the Turkish telegraphic Circular relating to the outbreak of hostilities on the Turco-Greek frontier, his Excellency inquires what reception it has met with from Her Majesty's Government, and adds that, pending the receipt of information as to the view which the other Cabinets may take of the situation, the Italian Representatives at Constantinople and Athens have been authorized, in case of need, to join their colleagues in a counsel of reason and moderation.

You will have already learnt, M. le Chargé d'Affaires, from the contents of my note of the 31st ultimo, what has been the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 65.

Sir P. Brailas-Armeni to Earl Granville.—(Received September 5.)

Milord,

Londres, le $\frac{21 \text{ Août}}{3 \text{ Septembre}}$, 1882.

VOTRE Excellence n'ignore pas que, le Gouvernement Hellénique s'étant immédiatement conformé au désir qui lui a été exprimé par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Athènes, les hostilités ont complètement cessé sur la frontière, et des négociations sont engagées en ce moment à Constantinople pour le réglement définitif de la remise du territoire délimité par les Commissaires Européens.

Ces négociations ne sauraient avoir un résultat favorable qu'en cas d'exécution complète des décisions des Commissaires, et il n'y a pas de Ministre en Grèce qui assumerait la responsabilité de renoncer à la moindre partie de ce qui a été adjugé à la Grèce par l'Europe sous la sanction d'un acte international. Aucun point de la ligne-frontière tracée par les Commissaires ne saurait être considéré comme douteux, celui de Nézéros moins que tout autre. Cette ligne a été fixée dans la Convention du $\frac{29 \text{ Juin}}{11 \text{ Juillet}}$, précisée dans le Protocole, tracée sur la carte et appliquée sur les lieux par les Commissaires Européens. Si la Porte persistait dans ses prétentions évidemment contraires aux décisions définitives de l'Europe, la déférence de la Grèce aux conseils du Gouvernement Britannique n'aurait eu d'autre résultat que de ménager à la Porte le temps nécessaire pour concentrer de nouvelles forces sur la frontière et c'est ce qu'elle fait déjà en ce moment sur toute la ligne, depuis le littoral de la Mer Égée jusqu'au Golfe d'Arta.

La Grèce ne peut pas douter que l'influence de l'Angleterre sur la solution de la question qui se traite en ce moment à Constantinople, sera conforme à la justice en maintenant dans son intégrité la foi des stipulations.

C'est dans ce but que j'ai l'honneur de m'adresser à votre Excellence en la priant de vouloir bien me mettre à même de donner dans le plus bref délai une réponse rassurante à mon Gouvernement.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) P. BRAÏLAS-ARMÉNI.

No. 66.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

(No. 264 A.)

Foreign Office, September 5, 1882.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 428 of the 25th ultimo, reporting a conversation which you have had with the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the Turco-Greek frontier question, in the course of which Count Kálnoky inquired what was the view taken by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the points in dispute between the Porte and the Greek Government.

In reply, I have to state to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government consider that this question would be best settled between the Governments of Turkey and Greece direct.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 67.

Earl Granville to Sir J. Walsham.

(No. 351.)

Foreign Office, September 5, 1882.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 334, Confidential, of the 23rd ultimo, reporting a conversation with Dr. Busch upon the subject of the ill-treatment of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bulgaria, and I have to state to you that I approve the language which you held to his Excellency upon the occasion in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 68.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6.)

E
(No. 130. Confidential.)

Athens, August 28, 1882.

My Lord,

M. TRICOUPI, when he came to me to-day, stated that he was sending all the troops he could spare from Athens and elsewhere to Thessaly to defend the Greek positions.

He had instructed the Greek Minister at Constantinople to demand explanations of the Porte respecting the late attack on Greek troops, and that, if he received an unsatisfactory answer from M. Condouriotis, he would advise the King to return to Greece and order the mobilization of the army. He knew that, under such circumstances, Greece would stand alone, but she would attempt to defend as best she could the rights she had received by Treaty.

Had any other man in this country but M. Tricoupi said this to me, I should probably have thought he was acting a comedy; but appreciating M. Tricoupi as no ordinary man, I was taken aback, and did not disguise the pain I felt at hearing that his Excellency seriously contemplated, in consequence of a mere frontier misunderstanding, such a ruinous and perilous course.

He admitted the sacrifice and peril, but he said Greece could make no further concessions; and now that Turkey had attacked her, she must defend herself at all hazards.

I said I trusted that the Generals-in-chief would at once put themselves in communication and stop the fighting.

M. Tricoupi answered this was not so easy; the Generals were far apart from each other.

As a matter of fact, General Grivas is at Larissa, eight hours at least by messenger (there is no telegraph) from the scene of fighting.

The whole tone adopted by M. Tricoupi in this conversation was that of a Minister not so much of Greece, but of the Hellenic idea—in other words, of a political "exalté." I do not allude to any exaggeration of phrase, but to his disregard of facts and probabilities while clinging to an idea.

I certainly feel now that I have been very wrong hitherto in expressing, as I have done more than once to your Lordship, the opinion that the questions respecting the few minor points of the Turco-Greek frontier still unceded by Turkey can be quietly left for amicable settlement between M. Tricoupi and the Porte.

Some of the very qualities which elevate M. Tricoupi above his countrymen tend to make him, as Foreign Minister of a small State, very disquieting to great continental States who are anxious for present peace and quiet.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 69.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6.)

E
(No. 131.)

Athens, August 29, 1882.

My Lord,

I LEARNT this morning from two of my colleagues, who had just left M. Tricoupi, that his Excellency, on receipt of the Turkish proposals, had telegraphed to General Grivas to stop hostilities if the Turks did so.

When I went to M. Tricoupi later, and spoke to him on the subject, he said he had telegraphed to General Grivas that the proposals of the Porte were, that each should occupy their "positions primitives." As the Greeks were the parties attacked, if the Turks evacuated any positions they might have taken and ceased firing, then the Greek forces were also to cease firing.

I asked his Excellency whether the Turks had as yet taken any Greek positions. He said not when he had last heard from the General, but that fighting was still going on.

I said I trusted, therefore, these orders would be attended to, and hostilities would cease.

He told me then that he had sent a second telegraphic despatch to General Grivas, in which he stated, amongst other things, that, personally, he had little hope of the Turks acting up to their proposals.

I regretted to hear this, I said, as the force of the first instruction would be weakened by the second telegram, and I felt that so much depended on the good sense and moderation of the Commanders on both sides, and I feared, from what I had heard, that both General Grivas and the next in command were men who would be delighted with the chance of a fight with the Turks, and unwilling to relinquish it. He answered he had no fears but that the General would obey instructions.

I asked him why he disbelieved in the Turkish explanations and proposals for cessation of hostilities?

He said he had examined the matter of the first attack with General Grivas; that the summons of the Turkish officer in charge of the attacking party, combined with the immediate appearance of a battalion in support in a different quarter, when the Greeks offered opposition, was sufficient to force him to agree with the General that the attack was premeditated on the part of the Turks, and executed in accordance with orders from head-quarters. The whole Greek line was simultaneously attacked after the first challenge.

I am sorry to find that M. Tricoupi's leading idea seems to be that Greece, being now alone face to face with the Porte, must depend alone on her material force to defend her rights, and that he was consequently sending every available man to Thessaly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 70.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6.)

(No. 134.)

Athens, August 31, 1882.

My Lord,

THE following are the official reports of the fighting on the Greco-Turk frontier as published up to to-day's date:—

"*Larissa, August* 29, 1882, 9·45 A.M.

"The Commissioner of Police at Rapsani informs me, 5·30 P.M. 28th August, that fighting begun in the morning still continues.

"At about 12·30 P.M. fighting commenced at Zorba, Platania, Stephani, Kedri, Trochali, Kapnos, and Prophetes Elias, a little above Aigani.

"The Turkish troops number over 1,000. Three officers and three riflemen wounded and four killed. The inhabitants take part with the troops in fighting the enemy.

(Signed) "THEOCANI, *Prefect of Larissa.*"

"To the Minister of War. "*Larissa, August* 29, 1882, 1·20 P.M.

"Repeated attacks were made yesterday afternoon on the part of the Turks against the position of Zorba, but they were repulsed with signal bravery at 11 P.M. A brisk engagement took place on the same position, the result of which has not yet been communicated to us.

(Signed) "Major-General GRIVAS, *Commander-in-chief.*"

"To the Prime Minister, Athens. "*Larissa, August* 27, 1882, 5 P.M.

"According to a letter which I received, dated to-day, 7 A.M., from the village Baba, from some person who has returned from the frontier-line, whither he had accompanied some armed inhabitants of Ambelakia, the Turks, yesterday, having made three attacks against our troops, were repulsed.

"From the morning of to-day the sound of cannon was heard.

"The attack against our troops was begun from the heights of Aigani to the sea coast, 4 miles, and lasted four hours.

(Signed) "THEOCANI, *Prefect of Larissa.*"

"*Larissa, August* 29, 1882, 9 P.M.

"The attack which took place at about 11 P.M. lasted for a quarter of an hour. The Turks, having been bravely repulsed by our men, have fallen back to their positions.

(Signed) "Major-General GRIVAS, *Commander-in-chief.*"

"*Larissa, August* 30, 1882, 1·15 P.M.

"In accordance with information from Deputy Zaphiriades, who arrived from Rapsani, our troops, assisted by mountain guns, took possession yesterday at 5·30 P.M. of the strong position of Viglia, which has been occupied by the Turks."

"*Larissa, August* 30, 1882, 1·35 P.M.

"Yesterday afternoon a sharp engagement began, the enemy having been everywhere repulsed and having suffered much loss. At about 3 o'clock the enemy again took the offensive, but were again repulsed and returned to their positions.

"In the morning the usual fire was being exchanged."

"*Baba, August* 30, 1882, 5 P.M.

"At 9 A.M. the troops from the Piræus arrived in three steamers.

"They were landed at once. After an hour another steamer, the "Bubulina," arrived. At 9 o'clock a company of light infantry passed on their way to the front. A brisk skirmish took place yesterday evening at 10 o'clock. After the Turks had given way everywhere the fire ceased.

"We have lost from Sunday up to the present five killed and ten wounded, of whom two Sub-Lieutenants are slightly wounded. The Turks have sustained heavy losses. The artillery was first engaged yesterday morning, having arrived the night previous. After the arrival of the artillery two only of our men were wounded. After the artillery was brought to the front the Turks everywhere withdrew."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 71.

E *Sir A. Paget to Earl Granville.—(Received September 6.)*

(No. 361.)
Rome, August 29, 1882.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 268 A of the 7th instant, instructing me to communicate to the Italian Government a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Sophia relative to the cruelties perpetrated upon Mussulmans in Bulgaria, and to inquire whether they would be prepared to join in urging the Bulgarian Government to take vigorous measures for putting an end to the ill-treatment of Mahommedans in that country, I have the honour to inclose a translation of a note which I received this day from M. Mancini, in which he states that the Italian Agent at Sophia has instructions to join in such a protest if his colleagues have similar instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. PAGET.

Inclosure in No. 71.

M. Mancini to Sir A. Paget.

(Translation.)
Rome, August 28, 1882.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

I HAVE to thank your Excellency for having communicated to me, in the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 21st instant, a confidential report of the British Acting Agent at Sophia respecting acts of cruelty on Mussulmans perpetrated in several places in Bulgaria.

Her Majesty's Government, in instructing your Excellency to forward this communication to me, expresses the opinion that there is sufficient ground for addressing a remonstrance on the subject to the Government of the Prince, and asks whether the Government of the King would be disposed to join in the measures intended to obtain from the aforesaid Government the adoption of suitable precautions.

The Agency of the King in Sophia has already pointed out to his Majesty's Government several deeds which doubtless deserved the serious attention of the Governments who took part in the Treaty of Berlin, and I lost no time from their commencement in authorizing the Agent of the King to join his colleagues, if it was considered opportune, to unite in taking steps. If, therefore, the British Agent will, under these circumstances, communicate with his Italian colleague, he will find him already provided with the necessary instructions, and ready to join him in his action whenever his other colleagues are disposed to do likewise.

I beg your Excellency to bring the preceding to the notice of the Government of the Queen, to whom we are grateful for having communicated with us on so important and delicate a subject.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) MANCINI.

No. 72.

E

Memorandum communicated to Earl Granville by M. de Hengelmüller, September 6.

ON the 19th August M. Tricoupi told the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens that he had ordered the Greek troops to occupy Zorba and Kedri, as these places were the key of the "défilé" of Kurulik Dervend and of the whole position.

The Turks, who had only five men at Zorba, left it on the Greek somnation. A few days later the Turkish Commander collected about 1,000 men together, and summoned the Greek troops to evacuate the place, threatening force if he was not obeyed. M. Tricoupi ordered General Grivas to oppose force to force.

M. Tricoupi further added that as Count Corti and the other Ambassadors had advised Greece to settle the points of delimitation still in dispute with the Porte, and as, therefore, the Powers did no more adhere to the line fixed by the Commission and also did not guarantee its possession to Greece, he returned to the original line which was identical with the line of the English Commissioners, and that he had ordered General Grivas to wait for an opportunity in order to continue his occupation.

To the Turkish Government M. Tricoupi has so represented the occupation of Zorba as if it had happened on the initiative of General Grivas.

The arising of the armed conflict near Zorba, as described in the two telegrams here included, corresponds so exactly with what M. Tricoupi had told our Chargé d'Affaires of his intentions, that it would be useless to discuss the question who had provoked the conflict.

Count Kálnoky has therefore instructed the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens strongly to advise the Greek Government to desist itself from a violent action, the consequences of which could not be foreseen. We have told M. Tricoupi that he would find that Greece would, under the actual circumstances, not be backed up by any Power, and we advised him to leave off all further hostilities. We have besides informed M. Tricoupi that we had given similar advice in Constantinople, and we requested him to consider whether it would not be the best policy for Greece to pay attention to the wishes of the Powers to whom she owes so large an aggrandizement.

Baron Calice has been informed of the communication we made to the Greek Government, and he has been desired to tell the Porte that although we had supported the desires of the Turks in Athens, we think it advisable that the Porte should not insist too much on deviations from the generally accepted line of delimitation, which could hardly be carried out in face of the position of the Greek Government.

I have been instructed confidentially to inform Lord Granville of the steps Count Kálnoky has taken, and to inquire what are the views of Her Majesty's Government with regard to this regrettable matter.

18, *Belgrave Square, September* 4, 1882.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

M. Tricoupi to Greek Representatives abroad.

Athènes, le 28 Août, 1882, midi.

(Télégraphique.)

VEUILLEZ faire part au Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité le contenu du télégramme suivant, que je viens d'expédier à M. Coundouriotis :—

"Le Général Grivas nous télégraphie de Larisse à 1 heure du matin ainsi qu'il suit :—

"'Le Commandant Supérieur des postes de la frontière orientale rapporte à l'instant que les troupes Turques ont attaqué les avant-gardes de nos postes à Aï-Jani et Zorba, et que l'action, commencée le matin, durait encore à 3 heures de l'après-midi.'

"Par suite de ce télégramme nous expédions à la frontière aujourd'hui toutes les troupes disponibles, et attendons de plus amples renseignements pour procéder à de nouvelles décisions, qui répondraient à la situation qui nous est faite. Veuillez faire part immédiatement à la Porte et aux Représentants des Puissances de la gravité de cette situation, leur représenter les obligations qu'elle nous impose, et formuler en même temps toutes les réserves pour la satisfaction que nous aurons à demander ultérieurement."

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

M. Tricoupi to M. Coundouriotis.

Athènes, le 28 Août, 1882, 7 h. soir.

(Télégraphique.)

VOICI résumé de nouveaux télégrammes du Général Grivas :—

"Attaque contre nos postes sur ligne d'Aï-Jani et Zorba, et fusillade réciproque continuait encore à 8 heures ce matin. Les troupes Turques, qui étaient au nombre de 800 hier matin, ont reçu depuis et reçoivent continuellement de renforts. De notre côté quatre soldats tués, et deux Adjudants et huit soldats blessés. Les Turcs paraissent agir sur plan préconçu et plus vaste."

En conséquence des télégrammes précédents, nous expédions "Amphitrite" et "Amiral Miaoulis" avec renforts, et délibérons sur opportunité mobilisation.

Inclosure 3 in No. 72.

Said Pasha to the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna.

Constantinople, le 28 Août, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

LE Commandant-en-chef du 3e Corps d'Armée nous informe qu'au moment où nos troupes se disposaient à changer, suivant l'usage, la garnison Ottomane de Ekrali-Derbend, et à demander le libre rétablissement des communications aux troupes Helléniques de Zorba, celles-ci ont cru devoir se servir de leurs armes. Nos troupes se trouvant dans le cas de légitime défense ont dû riposter et ont finalement repoussé les troupes Helléniques. Il y a eu malheureusement quelques morts et blessés de part et d'autre.

Nous nous sommes déjà adressés aux Grandes Puissances pour la solution de la question des points contestés de la nouvelle frontière. Les autorités Helléniques ne devaient donc pas anticiper sur le résultat de cette démarche et recourir à la violence.

Nous avons invité notre Chargé d'Affaires à Athènes à engager instamment M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Grèce à faire cesser les hostilités de manière qu'elles ne se renouvellent plus, et à laisser les positions dans leur état primitif jusqu'au réglement des points en litige.

Je prie votre Altesse de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de son Excellence M. le Comte Kálnoky et de l'engager, d'une manière pressante, à amener le Cabinet d'Athènes à transmettre à ses autorités des ordres dans le même sens.

Inclosure 4 in No. 72.

Chevalier de Blum-Blankenegg to Count Kálnoky.

Athènes, le 29 Août, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

CORPS de garde Grec à Zorba ayant refusé aux soldats Turcs communication avec garnison de Karalik . . . . . un engagement a commencé avant-hier et s'est répandu de Zorba à Aegan. Feu continue des deux côtés.

M. Tricoupi m'a dit qu'il a donné ordre au Général Grivas de faire cesser hostilités sitôt que Turcs cessent.

Six cents hommes avec artillerie sont partis hier à la frontière.

Inclosure 5 in No. 72.

M. Coundouriotis to M. Tricoupi.

Constantinople, le 29 Août, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

LA Porte vient m'adresser une note par laquelle elle expose qu'au moment où les troupes Turques se disposaient à changer, selon usage, la garnison de Kavali-Derven et demander le libre rétablissement des communications aux troupes Helléniques de Zorba, celles-ci se sont servies de leurs armes; que les détachements en sont venus aux mains, et que l'engagement continuait. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères me prie d'engager votre Excellence de donner les ordres nécessaires pour faire cesser combat et laisser les positions dans leur état primitif, jusqu'à ce qu'une entente ait lieu au sujet de la délimitation du point contesté.

Inclosure 6 in No. 72.

M. Tricoupi to M. Coundouriotis.

Athènes, le 29 Août, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

J'AI reçu votre télégramme. Tewfik Bey vient de me faire une communication dans le même sens. En conséquence j'ai expédié au Général Grivas le télégramme suivant :—

"Le Gouvernement Ottoman m'informe par notre Ministre à Constantinople et par son Chargé d'Affaires ici, qu'il a donné des ordres à ses troupes de cesser le feu, en laissant les positions dans l'état primitif, jusqu'à ce qu'une entente ait lieu au sujet du point contesté, et demande que nous donnions à nos troupes des ordres analogues. En conséquence, aussitôt que les ordres du Gouvernement Turc sont exécutés, vous ferez cesser le feu de notre côté."

Tewfik Bey a pris connaissance du télégramme qui précède.

Inclosure 7 in No. 72.

M. Tricoupi to M. Coundouriotis.

Athènes, le 29 Août, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

LE récit de la note Turque concernant les circonstances qui ont occasionné l'engagement à Zorba est complètement inexact. Le Général Grivas et le Préfet de Larisse affirment qu'un Major Ottoman, à la tête de 200 soldats, s'est présenté de grand matin devant les postes Grecs à Zorba et somma le corps de garde de se retirer pour les laisser en prendre possession. Sur le refus des soldats Grecs d'évacuer, les Turcs attaquèrent sans autre formalité. En même temps un corps de 800 hommes, embusqués à une heure de distance, a attaqué les postes Grecs sur toute la ligne entre Aï-Jani et Zorba. Les Turcs se concentrent aussi pour attaquer nos postes à Nezéros. Il résulte de nos renseignements que nul doute ne peut subsister que les Turcs ont été les agresseurs, et qu'ils n'avaient reçu aucune provocation.

No. 73.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6, 5 P.M.)

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 6, 1882, 11·30 A.M.

AFTER the arrangement respecting armistice on the basis of *status quo ante* come to on the previous day by the Greek Minister at Constantinople, M. Tricoupi sent instructions yesterday to the Greek Commander-in-chief to arrange with the Turkish General respecting points to be evacuated on each side, and to define respective positions.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 74.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

E
(No. 273. Confidential.) *Foreign Office, September* 6, 1882.

Sir,

THE Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires has to-day placed confidentially in my hands the Memorandum, of which a copy is inclosed herewith,* stating the view taken by his Government of the recent outbreak of hostilities between the Greek and Turkish forces in the neighbourhood of Karali-Derbend, and the representations which they have advanced to either party.

In reply to M. Hengelmüller's inquiry as to the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, I said that we had not received information of the detailed character given in the Memorandum as to the antecedents of the conflict, nor had we formed any judgment as to the exact merits of the case. We had, however, strongly urged both Governments to give orders for an immediate cessation of hostilities until the matter could be examined and arranged, and I understood that hostilities had now been suspended.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 75.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6, 9 P.M.)

(No. 46. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 6, 1882, 3·15 P.M.

THE Russian Minister communicated to M. Tricoupi to-day a suggestion of his Government that the matter of the Commission respecting State lands should be treated at the same time as the Frontier question.

M. Tricoupi refused the suggestion. He said that to put the Commission into operation before the Turks had evacuated Greek territory would be to deprive himself of the sole arm he had against Turkey [?] on the Frontier question.

He could not be expected to execute Article IX of the Convention before the Turks had executed Article I. But the Greek Commissioners were ready to begin their labours as soon as Frontier question was decided.

No. 76.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 6, 10·30 P.M.)

(No. 47. Private and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 6, 1882, 4 P.M.

M. TRICOUPI was asked by the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to discontinue sending reinforcements to Thessaly.

He refuses to do so. The Turks, he says, have got their frontiers full of men; Greeks have about 12,000 men in Thessaly and Epirus.

* No. 72.

He believes, I am assured, that Sultan is acting without the knowledge of his Ministers as regarding Frontier question and orders to Generals.

M. Tricoupi's opinion seems to be that the only argument the Turks understand is force, and that the fear of revolution following war will make Turkey give way, if Greece be firm respecting European frontier-line.

As regards Nezeros, M. Tricoupi will not cede it except to force; and I am confidentially informed that King of Greece also told Emperor of Russia that such cession was impossible.

(Sent to Constantinople; also No. 46.)

No. 77.

Consul Freeman to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 7.)

(No. 35.)
My Lord, *Serajevo, August* 29, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here on the 26th instant of General of Cavalry ("General der Cavallerie"), Baron Appel, the newly-appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-chief of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. His Excellency's predecessor, Baron Dahlen, who resigned his post on account of ill-health, quitted Serajevo yesterday.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. B. FREEMAN.

No. 78.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September* 8, 1882, 4·50 P.M.

IN answer to an appeal from Greek Minister here for support at Constantinople, I have informed him that Her Majesty's Government trust that Greece and the Porte will come to a speedy arrangement of the Frontier question. We do not dissent from the decision which we agreed to as to the delimitation, but any appeal to force on either side would indispose us.

No. 79.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 82. Ext. 29.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 8, 1882.

THE Greek Minister has made an appeal to me on behalf of his Government for the support of Her Majesty's Government at Constantinople in the question of the Greek frontier dispute.

I have informed him that Her Majesty's Government trust that Greece and Turkey will come to a speedy arrangement of the frontier question; that the British Government do not dissent from the decision to which they had agreed as to the line of frontier laid down by the European Boundary Commission, but that any appeal to force, whether made by Greece or by Turkey, would be viewed with disfavour by this country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 80.

E *Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.*—(*Received September* 9.)

(No. 135.)
My Lord, *Athens, August* 31, 1882.

WHEN I received last night your Lordship's telegram (No. 25) instructing me to urge the Greek Government to order its Military Commander to stop hostilities, I forwarded its substance at once to M. Tricoupi.

In the early morning I had an interview with his Excellency.

He told me that, in deference to the wishes expressed by Her Majesty's Government, he had, on receipt of my communication, telegraphed to General Grivas, who is in command at Larissa, confirming the instructions which he had previously given him to suspend hostilities when the Turks did so, on the proviso that each party returned to the positions previously occupied before the Turkish attack, and he gave these orders notwithstanding that the Greeks, owing to the arrival of reinforcements, had captured fresh ground and were in a far better position than they were at the time when the agreement to return to "positions respectives" was first made.

He told me, in answer to my inquiry, that up to his latest advices the Greek forces had not crossed the line of frontier laid down by the European Commission, and that he had not yet received any answer from General Grivas respecting any cessation of fire or proposal on the Turkish side for such cessation.

General Grivas is at Larissa, many hours away from the frontier, the telegraphic communication which he hopes soon to re-establish being now cut. Information, therefore, arrives more rapidly from the frontier viâ Constantinople.

With reference to the request that Greece should cease hostilities, M. Tricoupi spoke somewhat sadly of the position in which Greece found herself.

A small State, he said, is compelled, by the nature of things, to be more jealous of its rights than a strong one, which can afford to be generous. Greece had territory allotted to her by Europe, from which the Turks refused to retire. Europe would not force the Turks to do so, and now Greece, being attacked within her own territory, was defending it herself with a risk and danger which he was the first to admit, but what else could she do?

He trusted, however, that as he had shown willingness to comply with your Lordship's desire by at once sending orders to the General to enforce previous instructions, that Greece would have the support of Her Majesty's Government at Constantinople in defence of rights conferred by Protocols of the European Commission, and also of the Greek claim to indemnity from the Porte for the wanton attack just made by Turkish troops in Greek territory. His future policy, he said, would much depend on the response of Her Majesty's Government to this claim for support.

He spoke at some length. My few observations suggested prudence, and I once reminded his Excellency of the past efforts of Her Majesty's Government in behalf of Greece with regard to the present frontier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 81.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 9.)

(No. 136.)
My Lord, *Athens, August* 31, 1882.

THIS afternoon M. Tricoupi called upon me, having just received a telegram from General Grivas stating that on the previous evening a Turkish field officer had displayed a white flag near Zorba, and, after a time, entered into *pourparlers* with Colonel Isiros, the local Hellene Commander. The Turkish officer was willing to cease from hostilities, but discussion arose when it came to the question of retiring, with respect to three positions—Platania, Cedri, and a wood in the outskirts of Zorba, where the Greeks said they formerly had outposts, and which, the Turks having now occupied, could annoy the holders of Zorba. This wood is close to Vigla.

In consequence of what General Grivas reported, M. Tricoupi telegraphed to Constantinople begging that these points should be at once evacuated; and he also asked me if I would let Lord Dufferin know the importance he attached to the strict enforcement of the condition of the return to "positions respectives" in regard to these three points.

I therefore telegraphed to your Lordship in the sense of this despatch, sending a copy of my telegram to Lord Dufferin.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 82.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 9.)

(No. 137.)
My Lord, *Athens, September* 1, 1882.

IT would appear that Colonel Isiros and the Turks did not come to terms, and the fighting recommenced, the Greeks making some way, being in strength.

M. Tricoupi again telegraphed to the General that, as soon as the principle of "positions respectives" was admitted, hostilities were at once to cease.

They did so, I am happy to report to your Lordship, last night, though the fact (owing to the interrupted communication with the frontier) had not reached M. Tricoupi this morning early, nor, indeed, did he receive a detailed official account till this afternoon, when I saw him.

He said that the wood near Vigla had been left by the Turks.

He also mentioned that a frontier dispute had also arisen with the Turks at another part of the frontier near Melana, far to the west of the scene of the late struggle. However, as far as I understand, no lives had been lost, though there was demonstration of force, even of artillery.

I said the main point was that hostilities had ceased, and I was delighted that I should have to telegraph that news to my Government.

He answered, "When you telegraph that, do not fail to telegraph also what I have told you about the impossibility of my accepting a proposal from the Turks which I have heard mooted, viz., of the neutralization of Karali Derbend, Zorba, &c. The cessation of hostilities was on the basis of the *status quo ante* ('positions respectives'); any change would be a breach of faith."

His Excellency had already spoken to me on this subject. He said, besides the difficulty of determining the zone, the neutralization of the territory where the hostilities took place would be disadvantageous to, or rather a waiving of, her rights by Greece.

The Turks originally occupied Karali Derbend, a post of no military value, when the Greeks held Zorba, which commanded its approach.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 83.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 9.)

(No. 984. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Paris, September* 8, 1882.

I NOTICE that the French Government seem to attach more importance to the anti-Christian movement in Syria than they appeared to do a week ago.

M. Decrais told me yesterday that M. de Nélidoff had been speaking to M. de Noailles on the subject, and had conveyed to him the idea that the Turkish authorities themselves are afraid of having their hands forced ("craignent d'être débordés") in Syria.

I said I hoped M. de Noailles knew how to appreciate what might come from the Russian Embassy at Constantinople at this moment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 84.

Sir P. Bralius-Arnold to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 9.)

Milord, *Londres, le* $\frac{27 \text{ Août}}{8 \text{ Septembre}}$, 1882.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir la note en date d'aujourd'hui, par laquelle votre Excellence veut bien me communiquer que le Gouvernement Britannique a la confiance que les négociations engagées à ce moment à Constantinople entre la Grèce et la Turquie amèneront un prompt arrangement, que le Gouvernement Britannique ne se départ pas de la décision concernant la délimitation de la nouvelle frontière, et que tout appel à la force d'un côté ou de l'autre exercerait une influence défavorable.

Le Gouvernement du Roi sera heureux d'apprendre que l'Angleterre se départ pas de la décision sanctionnée par toutes les Grandes Puissances, et il a la ferme confiance que la même déclaration faite à la Porte dans les termes les plus explicites, ne pourra que hâter l'issue favorable des négociations. La Grèce s'est strictement conformée aux décisions de l'Europe. Ce n'est pas elle qui s'est refusée à leur donner exécution ou qui a entravé cette exécution par la force. Quand un conflit a éclaté par l'agression des troupes Ottomanes et qu'on lui a exprimé le désir d'une suspension des hostilités, elle y a promptement adhéré. Mais je sens le devoir de rappeler encore à votre Excellence, que le renouvellement des hostilités, dans une forme beaucoup plus grave, est inévitable si une influence décisive n'amène la Porte à ne plus entraver l'exécution d'une décision qu'elle-même a acceptée et sanctionnée.

Je me vois d'autant plus obligé d'appeler l'attention de votre Excellence sur cette éventualité, que les nouvelles qui me parviennent aujourd'hui de la frontière, me représentent la situation comme très inquiétante. La concentration des troupes continue toujours et avec plus de vigueur, et les Commandants des détachements ne parviennent pas toujours à prévenir des rixes entre les soldats des deux camps. Il y a eu hier même un échange de coups de fusil qui n'a cessé que grâce à l'intervention personnelle des officiers. Je n'ai pas besoin de signaler à votre Excellence les dangers d'une pareille situation. Ces dangers sont imminents et ne peuvent être conjurés que par une action prompte et efficace auprès de la Porte, dans le sens du droit et de la justice.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) P. BRAILAS-ARMÉNI.

No. 85.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 772.) *Foreign Office, September* 9, 1882, 1·5 P.M.
(Telegraphic.)

MR. K. GREEN'S telegram to you of 7th instant.

You should impress upon Porte danger of complications consequent on conduct of Albanians.

No. 86.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 555. Ext. 572.) *Foreign Office, September* 9, 1882.

My Lord,

IT appears from Mr. Kirby Green's telegram to your Excellency of the 7th instant, which he has repeated to me, that the aggressive attitude of the Albanian mountaineers on the Podgoritza frontier of Montenegro has increased to such an extent that the inhabitants of the Principality in that district are in continual danger.

Her Majesty's Government desire that your Excellency should impress upon the Porte the danger of the attitude of the Albanians leading to complications between Turkey and Montenegro.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 87.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 9, 11·45 P.M.)

(No. 48.) *Athens, September* 9, 1882, 6 P.M.
(Telegraphic.)

ORDERS consequent on arrangement come to on Monday between Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and Greek Minister not having been received by the Turkish Commander on frontier, M. Tricoupi telegraphed last night to Constantinople to make representations on subject. He has told Greek General to take no action till further instructions.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 88.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received September 10.)

(No. 864. Confidential.) *Constantinople, September* 1, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of an interesting despatch I have received from Sir C. Wilson reporting upon the spread of the Panislamic movement among the population of Anatolia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN.

Inclosure in No. 88.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. Wilson to the Earl of Dufferin.

Constantinople, August 25, 1882.

My Lord,

I HAVE some reason to believe that during the last six weeks or two months agents have been actively engaged in Anatolia in preaching Pan-Islamism, and in exciting those feelings of dislike or hostility towards Christians which are always more or less latent in the mind of every Moslem.

It is difficult for a European to ascertain the real truth with regard to any religious movement amongst Moslems, and I should have hesitated to address your Excellency on the subject had I not found, on passing through Amasia, that M. A. Krug, brother of the German Vice-Consul at that place, had noticed the same facts and come to the same conclusion.

There are several indications that some wide-spread movement is going on, and there is much suppressed excitement especially amongst the town populations. I do not think that there is any immediate danger of an outbreak of fanaticism. The attitude of the people is rather one of expectancy; they seem to be waiting for some turn in the course of events which would be the signal for passing from a passive state to one of activity.

The unsettled feeling which undoubtedly exists is due partly to the action of the agents; partly to the wide-spread belief that the year 1300 A.H. will be a critical one in the history of the Ottoman Empire, and the commencement of a new epoch for Islam; partly to the course of political events; and partly to the influence of the Turkish newspapers.

The agents are principally the "Delils" from Mecca; and my suspicion that something was going on was first aroused by the appearance and manner of one of these men who I met accidently in an Avshar village in the Anti-Taurus. As your Lordship is doubtless aware, the Ottoman Empire is divided into districts, each of which has its "Delil" with his staff. The "Delils" have large houses at Mecca in which they lodge pilgrims coming from their respective districts; and they have numbers of agents and servants who personally conduct pilgrims travelling with the "Haj;" meet those who go by sea at Jeddah; and act as guides to the Holy Places. During the interval between each year's pilgrimage the agents of "Delils" visit the districts to sell small trifles from Mecca, collect donations to the mosque, and incite the people to make the pilgrimage. As a rule, the agents are servants or persons of no consideration, but this year they are all educated men, apparently Softas, well dressed, and having money at their disposal.

The feeling that the year 1300 will be marked by great events is almost universal. Some believe that it will be the end of the world, and, amongst the Circassians, I found a movement on foot in favour of going to Damascus in readiness for the event. Others believe in the break-up of the Ottoman Empire; and others again in the commencement of a Holy War which will resuscitate the waning fortunes of Islam.

The general uneasiness has been intensified by the course of political events, of which the Turkish newspapers give a distorted account. The people have heard of the cession of Thessaly to Greece, of the seizure of Tunis by the French, and now, as they believe, the occupation of Egypt by the English, and the feeling seems to be that even an unsuccessful war would be better than a tame submission to the encroachment of the European Powers. Even last year intelligent Moslems expressed to me their belief that if Islam were still to exist as a power, some bold stroke must be struck to retrieve its fortunes.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the evil influence of the Turkish newspapers. The old "storyteller" of the bazaars and cafés has given place to the newspaper reader; the arrival of the mail is eagerly watched for, and the reader at the café is surrounded by listeners who carry away to their villages such version of politics as is contained in the articles of the "Vakit," "Hakikat," and other papers. The hostile feeling towards England has been entirely created in this manner; Arabi Pasha is looked upon as a champion of Islam, and the most absurd stories, such as that of a serious defeat of the English, obtain a ready credence.

The Christians of Sivas told me that when the news of the massacre at Alexandria arrived the Moslems were much excited, and some of the rabble openly threatened to follow the same course. When, however, the bombardment of the forts became known, there was at once a marked change in their demeanour and the threats entirely ceased. M. Krug informed me that exactly the same thing occurred at Amasia.

It is with much diffidence that I offer the above remarks to your Excellency, but I have thought it right to notice the change which I believe to have recently taken place in the temper and feeling of the Moslems in Anatolia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. WILSON.

No. 89.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

(No. 138.)
My Lord,

Athens, September 2, 1882.

WITH reference to Mr. Plunkett's telegram No. 192 of the 31st August, communicated to me by your Lordship yesterday, I am informed by the French Chargé d'Affaires that he has received no instructions from his Government since the commencement of the late frontier hostilities between the Turks and Greeks.

The other Representatives of the Great Powers, with the exception of the German, have, however, been instructed to give peaceful counsel to the Greek Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 90.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

(No. 139.)
My Lord,

Athens, September 3, 1882.

ON the receipt of your Lordship's telegram of yesterday's date, I merely communicated its substance this day to M. Tricoupi in writing, the circumstance of hostilities having fortunately ceased rendering any personal communication in presenting it unnecessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 91.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

(No. 144.)
My Lord,

Vienna, September 5, 1882.

ACCORDING to the accounts which have reached the Austrian Government, the collision between the Turks and the Greeks commenced from the latter having occupied a position hitherto held by the Turks, but where there were only four men. These being, of course, unable to offer resistance, fell back upon the body of their countrymen, who then endeavoured to expel the intruders.

The action of the Greeks seemed to be the consequence of orders given to General Grivas by M. Tricoupi, who, a fortnight before, told the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires that he had sent instructions to the General to lose no opportunity of obtaining possession of the contested positions.

The Greek Government have been informed that their proceedings are seen with much dissatisfaction here, and that they need not expect either sympathy or support from the Imperial Government if they bring themselves into trouble by an attempt by violence to enforce a claim to which their right is not disputed.

Count Kálnoky believes that most of the other Governments, including France, entirely agree in the view he takes of the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 92.

M. Mancini to M. Catalani.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by M. Catalani, September 11.)

(Télégraphique.)

Rome, le 9 Septembre, 1882, 7 h. 40 m. soir.

LE Ministre de Grèce me communique un télégramme constatant que l'entrevue d'avant-hier entre Condouriotis et Saïd Pacha n'a amené aucun résultat.

M. Condouriotis a insisté pour le maintien du tracé de la Commission Internationale; Saïd Pacha paraissait admettre le droit de la Grèce, mais Condouriotis a lieu de craindre que le Sultan et le parti militaire ne continuent de s'opposer à la rétrocession de Nézéros. M. Tricoupi déclare que si la négociation n'aboutit pas à bref délai, la reprise des hostilités en sera la conséquence fatale.

Il signale les préparatifs qui se font de part et d'autre, ainsi que les rixes fréquentes; il fait donc appel aux Puissances afin qu'elles engagent la Porte à se conformer à la délibération [? détermination] de la Commission Internationale pour la frontière.

J'ai renouvelé au Comte Corti l'autorisation de s'associer à toute démarche que ses collègues feraient dans ce sens.

Veuillez me dire là-dessus le sentiment du Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, ainsi que les instructions qu'il donne à cet égard à son Représentant à Constantinople.

No. 93.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 11.)

(No. 49.)
(Telegraphic.)

Athens, September 10, 1882.

MISUNDERSTANDING respecting armistice still continues. Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs agreed yesterday to the Greek demands, but telegram just received stated he has modified his previous assent.

With respect to maintenance of frontier-line, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs no longer insists on Nezeros, but asked to retain certain territory about [? Jounitza], bringing the frontier-line to the River Salamvrias.

Greek Minister refused to entertain proposal.

No. 94.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

(No. 75.)
My Lord,

Cettinjé, September 4, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that for some time past the Montenegrin Government has repeatedly warned Riza Bey, the Turkish Envoy here, that the Albanian frontier tribes near Podgoritza were preparing to commit acts of aggression, and that his Excellency, whilst admitting the existence of a hostile spirit on the Ottoman border, had pointed out how little the Albanian chiefsmen were really under the control of the Turkish authorities.

I have now been informed by M. Bojo Petrovich, the *de facto* Regent of the Principality during Prince Nicholas' absence, that yesterday a much larger number than usual of armed tribesmen from Gruda and Hotti attended the market at Podgo-

ritza, but that, owing to the vigilance of the Montenegrin authorities, nothing happened until towards the afternoon, when a band of more than a dozen clansmen of Gruda, which had left the market, on meeting a Montenegrin shepherd alone at a few hundred yards from the town, killed him, cut off his nose, and effected its escape.

A number of Albanian mountaineers who were still in the town have been, however, detained at Podgoritza, whilst the whole brigade of the Zeta was immediately summoned under arms to proceed and avenge the death of the shepherd.

M. Bojo Petrovich assures me that he has had the greatest difficulty in preventing a second enactment of the Podgoritza tragedy, but this time with Albanians as victims; and he has, furthermore, ordered the return of the troops to their quarters, until every opportunity has been accorded to the Turkish authorities to do justice.

Riza Bey, on the other hand, tells me that the shepherd has been probably murdered as a set-off for an Albanian who was wounded a few days ago by a Montenegrin whilst visiting his fields on Montenegrin territory.

Whether this is a right explanation or not, the fact remains that the unsettled state of the Albanian frontier tribes is admitted even by the Turkish authorities; it would, therefore, be well if advantage was taken by the Turkish Government of the prudent action adopted by M. Bojo Petrovich, to direct its Military Commanders at Tousi to prevent armed bands of the Gruda and Hotti clansmen from passing into the Principality.

I think it right, however, to add that a belief prevails in some quarters that the agitation among the Albanian frontier mountaineers is not quite of a spontaneous or local growth.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 95.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13.)

(No. 141.) *Athens, September 6, 1882.*

My Lord,

M. TRICOUPI told me that on learning from M. Condouriotis of the arrangement at Constantinople of the formal armistice on the basis of the *status quo ante*, he sent orders to General Grivas, the Greek Commander-in-chief in Thessaly, to put himself at once into communication with the Turkish General, to define the respective positions of both sides before the outbreak of hostilities, and to settle the points that each may have to evacuate.

The Turks will be entitled to return to Karali Dervend.

The Greeks posted at Zjorba, which commands the access to Karali Dervend, will, says M. Tricoupi, allow Turkish provisions ("provisions de bouche") to pass, but not "munitions de guerre," nor any escort to those provisions of a strength exceeding twenty-five men.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 96.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

(No. 306.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882, 2·30 P.M.*

(Telegraphic.)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Chargé d'Affaires instructed to inform me that his Government learning that both Turkey and Greece are disposed to settle pacifically frontier dispute, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople authorized to join in definite settlement of the question in the Conference should such a course be proposed and accepted by the other Powers.

Inform Count Kálnoky that if by the term "Conference" he refers to one of the meetings which it has been the custom for the Ambassadors to hold for the consideration of questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin, I shall be happy to instruct Lord Dufferin to co-operate with the Austrian Ambassador and his other colleagues in offering their assistance to the settlement of the question which has arisen between the Turkish and Greek Governments, but it is a subject which seems to be quite outside the reference to the Conference on the affairs of Egypt.

No. 97.

Earl Granville to Sir H. Elliot.

(No. 283. Ext. 306.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882.*

Sir,

THE Chargé d'Affaires for Austria-Hungary tells me that his Government have learnt that both the Porte and the Greek Government are disposed to settle pacifically the dispute which has arisen on the frontier, and that he is instructed to inform me that the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople has been authorized to join in a definite settlement of the question in the Conference, should such a course be proposed and accepted by the other Powers.

I have to request that you will inform Count Kálnoky that I will willingly instruct Lord Dufferin to co-operate with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and his other colleagues in offering their assistance for the settlement of the question which has arisen between the Turkish and Greek Governments, if by the term Conference his Excellency refers to one of the meetings which the Ambassadors have been in the habit of holding for the consideration of questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin; but that the subject seems entirely beyond the scope of the Conference on the affairs of Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 98.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 585.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882, 3·15 P.M.*

MY telegram to Sir H. Elliot No. 306 of to-day.

Greek frontier dispute. Consider yourself instructed accordingly, and you may join your colleagues in urging the Porte to refer the dispute to the Representatives of the Six Powers.

No. 99.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 561. Ext. 585.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882.*

My Lord,

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Excellency a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna,* from which you will see that Her Majesty's Government accept the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government that the settlement of the dispute relative to the Turco-Greek boundary question should be referred to the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople.

Your Excellency will therefore consider yourself as instructed in this sense, and you may join your colleagues in urging the Porte to agree to the reference of the dispute to the Representatives of the Six Powers at Constantinople.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 100.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13, 4 P.M.)

(No. 50.) *Athens, September 13, 1882, 1·25 P.M.*

(Telegraphic.)

ARMISTICE difficulty has been arranged, at Constantinople at least.

Shots are constantly exchanged in various parts of frontier without superior orders on either side.

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* No. 97.

No. 101.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 13, 7 P.M.)

(No. 45.)
(Telegraphic.) *St. Petersburgh, September 13, 1882, 6·20 P.M.*

M. DE GIERS is telegraphing to-day to Russian Minister at Constantinople with regard to frontier question between Greece and Turkey, instructing him to recommend that either the Ambassadors of the Powers should endeavour to find some compromise which would satisfy both Governments, or should propose that the question should be referred to arbitration.

No. 102.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, September 13.)

(No. 282. Ext. 45.) *St. Petersburgh, September 13, 1882.*

My Lord,

DURING a conversation which I had with M. de Giers this afternoon respecting the Greek frontier question his Excellency informed me that he was about to send a telegram to M. Nelidow, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to recommend that the Ambassadors of the Six Powers mentioned in the XXIVth Article of the Treaty of Berlin should confer together, and should endeavour to find some compromise which would be acceptable to both parties, or, in case of their failing to do so, should recommend that the question should be submitted to arbitration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

No. 103.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 587.)
(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882, 7·25 P.M.*

OUR view of the proper solution of the Greek frontier difficulty is that both parties should fully execute the Convention; that the Turks should surrender the points still held by them outside the line decided by the Frontier Commission; and that the Greek Government should at once proceed to give effect to Article IX of the Convention, as to compensation for State and private property.

You are authorized to join your colleagues in advocating this view, if they agree.

No. 104.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 563. Ext. 587.) *Foreign Office, September 13, 1882.*

My Lord,

I HAVE to state, for your Excellency's information, that the views of Her Majesty's Government as to the proper solution of the Greek frontier difficulty are that both Turkey and Greece should fully carry out the stipulations of the Frontier Convention; that the Porte should, on its part, surrender the points still held by the Turkish troops beyond the line of frontier laid down by the European Boundary Commission; and that the Greek Government should, on its part, at once proceed to give effect to the IXth Article of the Convention relative to compensation for State and private property.

Her Majesty's Government authorize your Excellency to join your colleagues in advocating these views should they concur in them.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 105.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 280.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 14, 1882.*

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires called upon me this morning.

I mentioned to him that I had received a telegram from your Excellency reporting the nature of M. de Giers' instructions to the Russian Minister at Constantinople with regard to the frontier dispute between Greece and Turkey. Those instructions I understood were that the Ambassadors of the Powers should endeavour to find some compromise that would satisfy both Governments, or should propose that the question should be referred to arbitration.

I said that it seemed inexpedient, when all the Powers had agreed to the settlement of the Greek frontier question, that the question should be reopened, instead of pressing upon both parties the execution of the obligations which they had undertaken.

M. Davydow said that he thought the instructions must have been sent off before M. de Giers had received his telegram stating that Her Majesty's Government had agreed to the Austrian proposal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 106.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received September 14, 8 P.M.)

(No. 200.)
(Telegraphic.) *Paris, September 14, 1882, 6·10 P.M.*

WITH reference to your telegram No. 594 of yesterday, French Minister for Foreign Affairs shares your Lordship's opinion that the Greek frontier question is quite outside of the mandate of the Conference on Egyptian affairs, and has instructed French Ambassador at Constantinople in this sense.

(Confidential.)

He begged me to express to your Lordship personally his conviction that our victory at Tel-el-Kebir will also react on the Greeks, and make them more pacific.

No. 107.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, September 14.)

(No. 1004. Ext. 200.)

My Lord, *Paris, September 14, 1882.*

I INFORMED M. Duclerc this afternoon of the substance of your Lordship's telegram No. 306 to Sir Henry Elliot, which was communicated to me in your Lordship's telegram No. 594 of yesterday.

His Excellency shares the opinion expressed by your Lordship, in reply to the inquiry of the Austrian Government, and had already forwarded instructions to the French Ambassador at Constantinople to the effect that the Greek frontier question is quite outside of the mandate of the Conference convoked to discuss Egyptian affairs.

I had the honour to forward the substance of the above to your Lordship by telegraph this afternoon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 108.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, September 14.)

(No. 1005. Confidential. Ext. 200.) *Paris, September 14, 1882.*

My Lord,

AFTER discussing the question of the Greek frontier, as reported in my immediately preceding despatch, M. Duclerc asked me to express to your Lordship, in confidence, his conviction that the victory of the British at Tel-el-Kebir would not only settle matters in Egypt, but would react on the Greeks, and would have the effect of making them more inclined to listen to pacific counsels.

I had the honour of communicating the substance of the above information to your Lordship by telegraph.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 109.

Said Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, September 15.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le 14 Septembre, 1882.*

E

MES communications précédentes ont porté à votre connaissance les circonstances dans lesquelles s'est produit le regrettable conflit entre les détachements des troupes respectives sur la frontière Turco-Hellénique.

Vous savez également que ce sont troupes Grecques qui ont ouvert les premières le feu contre les nôtres et que celles-ci n'ont dû riposter que dans un cas de légitime défense.

Les mesures qui ont été prises pour la cessation des hostilités ont heureusement abouti, et des pourparlers sont engagés entre les deux États en vue d'amener une solution définitive de la question de délimitation des frontières.

Une décision ne va pas tarder à être prise à cet égard.

No. 110.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 590.) *Foreign Office, September 15, 1882, 3·20 P.M.*

(Telegraphic.)

ALTHOUGH we have agreed to the Austrian proposal for reference of the Greek Frontier question to a Conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, we are equally ready to consent to informal meetings or consultations between the Ambassadors, if that is thought more convenient.

No. 111.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 574. Ext. 590.) *Foreign Office, September 15, 1882.*

My Lord,

I HAVE to acquaint your Excellency that although Her Majesty's Government have agreed to the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government that the dispute with regard to the Turco-Greek frontier question should be referred to a Conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, they are equally ready to consent to the question being treated at informal meetings or consultations between the Ambassadors should such a course be considered more convenient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 112.

Earl Granville to Sir E. Thornton.

(No. 281.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 15, 1882.*

THE Russian Chargé d'Affaires called upon me this morning and spoke to me of the attitude of the two Governments with regard to the Greek frontier dispute. He said that the Russian Government were of opinion that it would be better not to refer the matter to a Conference, but that the Ambassadors should concert together and arrange for the Turks and Greeks to resume the positions on the frontier which they have hitherto held; that the two parties should endeavour to come to an arrangement between themselves; and that if they failed the Ambassadors should agree as to what was to be done.

I repeated to M. Davydow that we had objected to reference of the matter to a Conference when we believed that it was the Conference on Egypt which was intended, but that when it was explained to us by the Austro-Hungarian Government that it was a renewal of the Conference on the Greek frontier that was contemplated, we had adhered to the proposal, as we should equally have done if the plan had been that of a simple discussion among the Ambassadors.

My instructions to Lord Dufferin were to insist upon both Turkey and Greece carrying out the provisions of the original Convention so far as each was concerned.

I observed that I thought the interest of Europe was to have the matter settled, and that it seemed to me best not to depart from what had been agreed upon.

M. Davydow said he thought there was not any essential difference between the views of the two Governments.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 113.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(Received September 16.)

(No. 76.)

My Lord, *Cettinjé, September 8, 1882.*

IN continuation of my despatch to your Lordship No. 75 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to state that, opportunities having been separately offered me by M. Bojo Petrovich and the Turkish Envoy, I endeavoured to induce both of them to think less of removing the responsibility of the present state of things on the Podgoritza frontiers from their respective subjects, and to try more to come to an understanding with each other for allaying the existing friction.

Riza Bey promised me, not only to meet the Montenegrin Government in a conciliatory spirit, but also to do all in his power, during a visit which he was about to make at once to Scutari, to induce Abdi Pasha to follow the same course.

M. Bojo, whom I again saw yesterday, told me that, at a long discussion he had with Riza Bey just before his departure for Scutari, he had done all he could to impress his Excellency with the existence of the sincere desire of the Montenegrin Government to meet the North Albanian Turkish authorities more than half-way in any arrangement which they might think necessary for curbing the aggressive tendencies of the Albanian mountaineers. M. Petrovich, however, at the same time, explained to me that he feared greatly some incident might arise, from one moment to another, which might enforce action on the part of Montenegro. He said the whole of the inhabitants on the threatened frontier had been obliged to abandon work in the fields, and to watch, with arms in hand, the considerable bands of hostile mountaineers who had overstepped the borders, and who had even fired on some women who had, according to local custom, been sent to parley with them.

M. Petrovich felt that he could not much longer enforce his orders that the intruders should not be attacked. He therefore urged me to make known the difficulty of the position at Constantinople, in the hope that Abdi Pasha might thus receive the Porte's orders to cause the clansmen to retire once more to their mountains.

It was in accordance with this wish that I yesterday telegraphed to Lord Dufferin the message of which I also had the honour to forward a copy to your Lordship; and,

as no further act of violence has since been committed, I trust means will be adopted by the Vali at Scutari for checking the warlike inclinations of the frontier tribes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 114.

Mr. Plunkett to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 16.)

(No. 1006. Confidential.) *Paris, September* 14, 1882.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 595 of yesterday, I took occasion to-day to let M. Duclerc know the views of Her Majesty's Government as to a proper solution of the Greek frontier difficulty, viz., that both parties should fully execute the Convention; that the Turks should surrender the points still held by them outside the line decided by the Frontier Commission; and that the Greek Government should at once proceed to give effect to Article IX of the Convention as to compensation for State and private property.

His Excellency seemed to approve, but said he feared it would be difficult to get the Greeks to act on the IXth Article until they were in actual possession of all the territory allotted to them by the Frontier Commission. However, he agreed generally with the views of Her Majesty's Government, and especially as to the advantages of preventing this question assuming an importance which it by no means deserved.

His Excellency's language in general is not favourable to the Greeks, whom he suspects of having intentionally commenced the quarrel, under the mistaken impression that the moment was a good one for them to be up and stirring.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

No. 115.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 16, 7·45 P.M.)

(No. 51.) *Athens, September* 16, 1882, 10·15 A.M.
(Telegraphic.)

SATURDAY. Execution of agreement respecting armistice carried out yesterday on frontier by Greek and Turkish forces.

No. 116.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 18.)

(No. 147.) *Athens, September* 10, 1882.

My Lord,

M. TRICOUPI told me this afternoon that he had received two telegrams from M. Condouriotis in answer to his representation, which, as I had the honour to inform your Lordship in my No. 145, he had made at Constantinople on learning that the Turkish Commander on the frontier was not instructed in the sense of the agreement come to at the beginning of the week for a formal armistice on the basis of the *status quo ante*.

M. Condouriotis' first telegram was entirely satisfactory. The necessary orders were reported to have been sent. But from the second telegram, received this afternoon, it appeared that Said Pasha had modified the previous understanding, as he no longer agreed to the signature of a Protocol by the Military Commissioners charged by the General of each side with the delimitation or description of the places to be given up or reoccupied on the basis of the *status quo ante*.

This objection to a regular written Protocol describing the ground the troops of each Power were entitled to occupy under the armistice was a proof, in M. Tricoupi's opinion, of indisposition on the Turkish side to fulfil the agreement which Said Pasha had come to some days previously.

M. Tricoupi was evidently of opinion that the Turks now felt that to return

to Karalyk-Derbend was rather a disadvantage than otherwise, for that place is certainly a valueless possession to them so long as the Greeks holding Zorba command the approach to it from the Turkish side.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 117.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 18.)

(No. 148.) *Athens, September* 10, 1882.

My Lord,

M. TRICOUPI showed me to-day a telegram he had received from M. Condouriotis, stating that in the discussion which took place yesterday between him and the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs with respect to the final settlement of the frontier difficulty, Said Pasha, instead of Nezeros, which has been claimed by the Turkish Government in exchange for the three positions now held by Turkey on the Greek side of the European frontier-line, proposed that the frontier-line leaving the European line at Sidheropalouki should be carried to Gounitza (Gouncha) and along the River Salamvrias for a certain distance before turning north again to the European line.

This leaves Turkey the command of the defile of Kalamaki and most of the territory at this point of the frontier which her Commissioners unsuccessfully claimed at the period of the delimitation, and which her troops are now occupying.

M. Condouriotis at once refused to entertain this proposal of the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Tricoupi told me he was about to telegraph to approve that refusal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 118.

Sir E. Thornton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 18.)

E

(No. 283.) *St. Petersburgh, September* 13, 1882.

My Lord,

DURING my conversation this afternoon with M. de Giers upon the subject of the conflict between the Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier he showed great anxiety lest hostilities should be resumed, and should lead to still further complications which might involve the whole of Europe. He said that he had instructed M. Davidow to convey to your Lordship his apprehension upon this point, and to express the hope that an attempt might be made to prevent the affair from becoming more serious, but that you had thought that the danger had passed, and that it was better to leave matters as they were. M. de Giers feared, however, that hostilities might again break out at any moment, and that they might lead to most disastrous consequences, particularly in Macedonia, which was quite ready for an outbreak, and needed but a spark to cause an explosion. Under these circumstances, he was convinced that no time should be lost in endeavouring to come to a settlement of the question. He was of opinion that the two Powers should be counselled to make their respective troops take up the same positions as they held before the conflict began, and that the Six Powers mentioned in the XXIVth Article of the Treaty of Berlin should then endeavour to bring about a solution of the difficulty, as their Ambassadors at Constantinople had already done in some previous instances where a divergence of views had existed among the Boundary Commissioners. He considered that the Greek Government were much to blame for not having accepted the compromise just offered by the Sultan, by which he believed they would have been very much the gainers.

But as they had refused to do so, he thought it was incumbent upon the Ambassadors of the Six Powers to take the matter into their consideration, and to agree upon some compromise in accordance with justice, which might be acquiesced in by the Porte and Greece, or which, even if not actually agreeable to them, might be imposed upon them by the united influence of those Powers. If this should fail, he thought that there would be no loss of dignity on their part, if they were to recommend that

this question should be submitted to an impartial arbiter. But he expressed with great earnestness his opinion that there should be no delay in endeavouring to arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWD. THORNTON.

No. 119.

Lord Ampthill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 360.) *Berlin, September 15, 1882.*
My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 304 and 305 of the 13th instant respecting the solution of the Greek frontier difficulty, I understand that the German Government has already pointed out to the Austrian Government, as your Lordship did to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, that it is a subject which is quite outside the reference to the Conference on the affairs of Egypt, and that it should be considered separately by the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

The Russian Government has, I understand, expressed a similar opinion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AMPTHILL.

No. 120.

Lord Ampthill to Earl Granville.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 365.) *Berlin, September 16, 1882.*
My Lord,

ON receiving your Lordship's telegram No. 306, of yesterday's date, I informed the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs that, although Her Majesty's Government had agreed to the Austrian proposal for referring to a Conference of Ambassadors the Greek frontier question, your Lordship had no objection to informal meetings and consultations between the Ambassadors, if thought to be preferable, at Constantinople by the Representatives of the Powers concerned, and I asked his Excellency whether the German Government had yet taken any decision in the matter.

Dr. Busch said, in reply, that the various communications of the Powers on the subject had not yet been received, and that the Chancellor would wait until they had before pronouncing an opinion as to the best mode of dealing with the Greek frontier question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) AMPTHILL.

No. 121.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 18.)

(No. 453.) *Vienna, September 15, 1882.*
My Lord,

COUNT KÁLNOKY informs me, with reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 306 of the 13th September, that it is to one of the usual meetings which it has been the custom for the Ambassadors to hold in consideration of questions arising out of the Treaty of Berlin, and not to the Conference now sitting at Constantinople in conjunction with the Turkish Delegates, that he had given Baron Calice the necessary authorization to join in with a view to some definite settlement of the question which has arisen between the Turkish and Greek Governments should his other colleagues receive similar instructions.

I have, &c.
(For Sir H. Elliot),
(Signed) GEORGE E. WELBY.

No. 122.

Earl Granville to Lord Ampthill.

(No. 403 A.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, September 19, 1882.*

THE German Chargé d'Affaires called upon me this afternoon, and stated that, according to the reports received by his Government, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to invite his colleagues to join him in endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement between the Turkish and Greek Governments in regard to the frontier question, and in the event of their efforts being unsuccessful, to arrange for reference of the question to arbitration. The German Government, M. Stumm said, were desirous of knowing whether Her Majesty's Government had understood the Russian proposal to be one for arbitration, and what view we took of it.

I said that we had agreed to the Austrian proposal for reference of the question to a Conference of the Ambassadors, and should have been equally ready to refer it to a less formal meeting of the Ambassadors. But the Powers had, in fact, already given their decision, through their Representatives at Constantinople, upon the disputed points with regard to the line of frontier, and it seemed to me that our efforts should be directed towards inducing the Turkish and Greek Governments to fulfil the provisions of the Convention, rather than to attempting to effect a fresh settlement by arbitration, which might reopen the whole question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 123.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 19, 8·30 P.M.)

(No. 92. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) *Vienna, September 19, 1882, 6·30 P.M.*

AUSTRIAN Minister for Foreign Affairs is of opinion that, now hostilities have ceased, it would be better that the Turkish and Greek Governments should be allowed to settle the frontier difficulty between themselves, and that there is no necessity for any Conference on the subject.

No. 124.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received by telegraph, September 19.)

(No. 457. Confidential. Ext. 92.)
My Lord, *Vienna, September 19, 1882.*

COUNT KÁLNOKY stated to Mr. Milbanke to-day that he considered there was no necessity for any Conference at all to settle the Turco-Greek frontier dispute.

The hostilities had now ceased, and it would be far better for the two Governments to arrange the matter between themselves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 125.

Earl Granville to Mr. Fraser.

(No. 313.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, September 20, 1882.*

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called upon me this afternoon, and told me that his Government had received a telegram from Count Corti, stating that, at the request of the Russian Minister, he had convoked a meeting of the Representatives of the Six Powers for the discussion of the Greek question, but that the German Chargé d'Affaires had stated that he had been directed by his Government to abstain from taking part in the discussions until he received further instructions. In the meanwhile, the Confer-

ence between the Ottoman Delegate and the Greek Minister had had no result, as the latter refused any discussion beyond the execution of the decisions of the Boundary Commission.

I told M. Catalani, in reply to his inquiry as to our views upon the subject, that we had agreed to the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government for a reference of the question to a Conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople, but that we were equally ready to agree to informal meetings and discussions among the Ambassadors if that course were considered more convenient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 126.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 21, 8 A.M.)

(No. 55.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 20, 1882, 9·10 P.M.

GREEK Government has sent Circular to its Representatives with Great Powers, claiming that Greek member should be admitted to the Commission for the settlement of the claims resulting from the late Egyptian rebellion, on the ground that the great majority of the claims are Greek.

Greek Government, I believe, calls attention to the fact that the Mixed Tribunals, which should commence session about the middle of next month, are competent to decide these cases, unless Powers which created those Tribunals agree to modify temporarily their powers.

In order to save time, I telegraph to prepare your Lordship for this communication, which will soon be made to you.

No. 127.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 23.)

(No. 78. Confidential.) *Cettinjé, September* 16, 1882.

My Lord,

RIZA BEY returned last night from his visit to Scutari, mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch No. 76 of the 8th instant, and informs me that he trusts he has succeeded in inducing the Vali to understand that the Montenegrins have no hostile intentions against the Albanians, and that it is, on the contrary, the Albanian frontier tribes who are the aggressors.

The Turkish Envoy finds it rather difficult to make the Scutari authorities comprehend that the Montenegrins are under better control than the Roman Catholic mountaineers, and that the Prince's Government is not always, in and out of season, seeking for opportunities to come to blows with the Turkish troops. Riza Bey feels that misunderstandings between the Principality and Turkey must be continuous as long as the Governo[r] of Scutari is incapable of taking a broad view of the relations which ought to exist between the two countries.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 128.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 23.)

No. 153.) *Athens, September* 16, 1882.

My Lord,

THE following official telegram appeared in to-day's papers:—

"*Larissa, September* 15, 1882, 7 P.M.

"All the conditions previously agreed upon respecting the armistice having been fulfilled, and the troops having reoccupied their original positions, everything was concluded peaceably to-day at 1 P.M.

"The Turkish troops, according to the assurances of Salek Pasha, will return to

Caterina, and our own are concentrated at the position of Mylous, in the district of the village Pyrgetos, for the present."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 129.

Musurus Pasha to Sir J. Pauncefote.—(*Received September* 23.)

Mon cher Sir Julian, *Bohun Lodge, East Barnet, le* 22 *Septembre*, 1882.

JE vous prie de vouloir bien communiquer de ma part à Lord Granville le télégramme, ci-joint en copie, que je viens de recevoir du Ministère Impérial des Affaires Etrangères, au sujet de la question de délimitation des frontières Helléniques. J'aime à me flatter que son Excellence voudra bien transmettre au Représentant d'Angleterre à Athènes des instructions conformes au désir exprimé par la Sublime Porte dans le télégramme précité.

Mille amitiés, &c.
(Signé) MUSURUS.

Inclosure in No. 129.

Saïd Pasha to Musurus Pasha.

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le* 21 *Septembre*, 1882.

REÇU télégramme du 14 de ce mois.

Nous sommes en négociation avec le Gouvernement Hellénique pour la solution de la question de la délimitation des frontières. Nous ne voyons par conséquent pas la nécessité de référer l'affaire aux Représentants des Six Puissances.

Je prie votre Excellence de vous prononcer dans ce sens auprès de Lord Granville et d'amener sa Seigneurie à donner au Représentant Britannique à Athènes des instructions propres à faciliter l'issue de nos négociations.

No. 130.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 23, 10·15 P.M.)

(No. 56.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 23, 1882, 3·30 P.M.

GREEK Minister at Constantinople refusing to discuss with Said Pasha and Mukhtar Pasha any Turkish proposal for modification of the European frontier-line, Turkish Chargé d'Affaires here was instructed to read Mukhtar's Memorandum to Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Tricoupi told Chargé d'Affaires yesterday that he thought it better that he should not read it, as he could not enter into technical discussion now whilst Treaty was unexecuted; but that after matters shall have returned to legal footing by the execution of the Convention, he will most gladly do so, and in a most amicable spirit, for he admitted that modifications of European frontier-line by mutual exchange might be advantageous to both sides, both for military considerations, when opinion of an expert such as Mukhtar Pasha will be received with respect, and also for other practical reasons.

(Repeated to Constantinople.)

No. 131.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 142. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Athens, September* 6, 1882.

THIS morning the Russian Minister communicated to M. Tricoupi a telegram received from M. de Giers suggesting that the Greek Government would do well to

show their willingness to treat the matter of the Turco-Greek Commission respecting the State lands in the provinces ceded by Turkey at the same time as the frontier question, for to refuse to do so might indispose the European "Conference" at Constantinople.

M. Tricoupi, however, refused to entertain the suggestion. He considered that to begin the sessions of the Commission before the Turks had evacuated the three points they held in Greek territory would be to deprive himself of the sole arm he possessed against Turkey capable of bringing her to fulfil her engagements on the frontier question, or more properly, the sole peaceable means of bringing about a settlement of the question.

How could he be expected to execute Article IX of the Convention before the Turks had executed the Ist Article?

He had, moreover, promised in the Chambers that the Commission should not sit before the new Greek territory was evacuated by the Turks.

The Greek Commissioners were, however, ready to begin their labours as soon as the Turks had retired to their side of the new frontier.

Mr. Ford has already, in his despatch No. 56 of the 6th April, reported to your Lordship the nomination of M. Saraces as Greek member of the Turco-Greek Commission.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 132.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 143. Private and Confidential.)
My Lord, *Athens, September* 6, 1882.

SAÏD PASHA, according to M. Tricoupi, appears to have expressed the wish that the Greeks should discontinue sending reinforcements to Thessaly.

M. Tricoupi, however, will not agree to this. He says that according to his information the Turks have now distributed a very large force along the whole Turco-Greek frontier from near Arta to the Ægean Sea; he learns that they have a strong body of troops on their side of the frontier opposite to Nezeros, and he cannot run the risk of allowing the Turks to establish themselves in any fresh points of Greek territory.

The Greek force in Thessaly and Epirus amounts now to over 11,000 men, and in a few days will be about 15,000.

M. Tricoupi is also, perhaps unfortunately, Minister of War, and throws himself with his accustomed energy into these military preparations.

He is acting under the apparent impression that the sole argument that the Turks comprehend is force.

M. Tricoupi, so I am informed, believes that the Sultan is in the habit of sending orders to his Generals without informing his Ministers, and he has reason to believe that His Majesty has acted in a similar manner on this occasion.

Under these circumstances, M. Tricoupi appears to think it the best policy to make it as clear as possible to Turkey that further encroachments on the Greek side of the European frontier-line will entail war—a war meaning revolution in Crete, Macedonia, and Epirus.

M. Tricoupi's language, as I have before reported to your Lordship, sounds alarming to those who wish for the welfare of Greece, and reflect on the cost and danger of military preparations, and the slender foundations on which this warlike display is erected, but his Excellency's position is a difficult one; no Greek Minister could meet the Chamber after the cession of Nezeros, or of any point within the line of frontier given to Greece by Europe. I have myself seen a report from St. Petersburgh stating that the King of the Hellenes (who, as your Lordship well knows, is a prudent Prince) assured the Emperor of Russia that the cession of Nezeros was "impossible."

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 133.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 145.)
My Lord, *Athens, September* 9, 1882.

I HAD the honour to report to your Lordship in my despatch No. 141, that M. Tricoupi had told me that on the 4th an agreement had been come to between M. Condouriotis and Saïd Pasha at Constantinople, respecting an armistice on the basis of *status quo ante*, and that on the following day he had telegraphed to the Greek Commander-in-chief in Thessaly to put himself into communication with the Turkish commanding officer to arrange the details of the armistice.

When, however, in consequence of these orders, General Grivas sent a subordinate to begin "pourparlers" with the Turkish local Commander, it was found that the Turks had orders to arrange the armistice only on the basis of the neutralization of the scene of combat—terms which had been refused by the Greek Minister at Constantinople.

Under these circumstances, M. Tricoupi said, the Greek General proposed to recommence hostilities; but M. Tricoupi telegraphed to him at once to take no action whatever till he had received an answer from Constantinople.

His Excellency telegraphed late last night to M. Condouriotis, and was anxiously awaiting the reply this evening.

In a rough and little accessible country—as most of the Turco-Greek frontier is—and with the Generals at a distance, a shot may begin a war, and it is always difficult to prove who fired it.

The mutual accusations of the parties do not remedy the evil, or prove who was truly in fault.

M. Tricoupi has been informed through M. Braïlas, of your Lordship's views, as telegraphed to me last night, and his interest, as well as the interest of his opponents, does not lie in hasty action.

I am however very anxious.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 134.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 146. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Athens, September* 9, 1882.

WHEN I saw M. Tricoupi to-day he seemed to have little hope of the Porte proving accommodating, and of an arrangement being arrived at.

He talked as he has done before of the Turkish military preparations, and of his belief that military orders are sent from the Palace at Constantinople unknown to and even contrary to the language of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

He spoke also of the reinforcements which Greece was sending.

I ventured to say that these preparations, and recriminations, for hostilities were irritating matters and not in my line, and to suggest that his best course was to use the peaceful weapon, the lever he spoke to me of, viz., the IXth Article of the Convention, in order to persuade the Turks to execute the Ist Article in the manner laid down by Europe.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 135.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 24.)

(No. 150.)
My Lord, *Athens, September* 13, 1882.

WHEN I saw M. Tricoupi to-day, he told me that the difficulty with the Porte respecting the formal arrangement of the armistice had been removed, and that a written statement of the positions to be ceded or reoccupied was to be made by each

of the officers commissioned by the Commanders on either side to settle these details.

I was sorry to hear from his Excellency that unauthorized skirmishes had occurred in various parts of the frontiers. It was difficult often to prove which side were to blame. On one occasion, when about half-a-dozen Greek "euzones" (light troops) were known to have been the aggressors, they had been punished by superior order. In the direction of Metzovo there had been action of the Greek troops—complained of by the Turks.

It is not strange, as so large forces are now lining both sides of the frontier, many of them wild troops in a wild country, that such conflicts should arise, but it is very deplorable and alarming.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 136.

Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 25.)

(No. 458. Confidential.) *Vienna, September 19, 1882.*

My Lord,

IN the course of conversation to-day with Count Kálnoky, his Excellency remarked to Mr. Milbanke that the Turco-Greek frontier-line having already been settled by the Powers, that decision should be regarded as final, and now that an armistice was concluded between the two parties there was no reason why they should not arrange their present dispute between themselves. The Ambassadors might give friendly advice, and indeed he had already, he said, directed Barón Calice to urge upon the Turks the advisability of acting with moderation; but for an actual Conference to settle the matter he saw no necessity whatever.

Count Kálnoky also spoke in very strong terms of the action of M. Tricoupi, whom he described as seizing the present opportunity, when he thought the Powers were otherwise occupied, to disturb the peace of Europe merely in order to strengthen his own Parliamentary position.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 137.

E *Sir H. Elliot to Earl Granville.—(Received September 25.)*

(No. 461.) *Vienna, September 22, 1882.*

My Lord,

COUNT KÁLNOKY tells me that it had never been his intention to suggest that the question which had arisen between the Turks and Greeks should be referred to the Conference which had been assembled at Constantinople upon the affairs of Egypt.

His Excellency's opinion is that the two Governments should, if possible, arrange the matter between themselves, and while he fully admits the claim of the Greeks to the points in dispute, he strongly blames them for having attempted to obtain possession of them by force, for that it was they who brought about the collision does not appear to admit of a doubt, and he believes all the foreign Representatives at Constantinople, without exception, to be of the same opinion.

He coincides entirely with the view expressed in your Lordship's telegram No. 587 to Lord Dufferin, and will recommend both parties faithfully to adhere to their obligations: the Turks by surrendering all territory beyond the line laid down by the Commission, and the Greeks by giving effect to the IXth Article of the Convention as to compensation for State and private property.

He had heard that M. Tricoupi spoke vaguely of deducting from this compensation the outlay incurred by the Greek Government in sending their troops to the frontier, but he would regard this as an altogether unreasonable pretension.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY ELLIOT.

No. 138.

The Earl of Dufferin to Earl Granville.—(Received September 25.)

(No. 418.)
(Telegraphic.) *Constantinople, September 24, 1882.*

THE Greek question has been amicably settled.

The Turks surrender all the territory assigned to Greece by Commission of Delimitation, but reserve the right of claiming a modification of the line at one point. This claim the Greeks, on their part, have promised to consider in a friendly spirit.

No. 139.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(Received September 26.)

(No. 57.)
(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September 25, 1882.*

YOUR Lordship has no doubt been already informed of the terms of the Turkish consent given to Greek Minister at Constantinople to evacuate Greek side of frontier-line.

M. Tricoupi has accordingly instructed Greek General to report on evacuation, and take steps for occupation.

As regards Commission for State lands, he tells me Greek members are named and ready to commence work.

His Excellency is deeply grateful to your Lordship, attributing execution of Treaty to attitude of Her Majesty's Government, and to influence of Lord Dufferin at Constantinople.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 140.

Earl Granville to the Earl of Dufferin.

(No. 586 A.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, September 28, 1882.*

THE Turkish Ambassador called upon me to-day, and communicated to me a telegram of which a copy is inclosed.*

I told his Excellency that I was glad to learn the conciliatory character of the negotiations which are taking place between Turkey and Greece respecting the disputed points on the frontier-line, and that I hoped that the matter would now be speedily settled.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 141.

Said Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, September 29.)

(Télégraphique.) *Constantinople, le 27 Septembre, 1882.*

JE vous transmets ci-après, *in extenso*, un télégramme que je viens d'adresser à notre Chargé d'Affaires à Athènes relativement à la délimitation définitive de la frontière Turco-Hellénique :—

"Après quelques séances que nous avons eues avec M. Condouriotis une entente a été établie entre nous pour la délimitation définitive de la frontière Turco-Grecque.

"Tous les points contestés vont être remis à la Grèce; nous avons seulement tenu sous réserve, tout en devant l'évacuer dès à présent, la ligne proposée par nous en dernier lieu et que je vous ai indiquée en détail dans mon télégramme No. 240.

"Cette ligne, je crois devoir en répéter ici l'indication, partirait de Chidropalouki en suivant Kilochaine, d'Ortadjillar, et Chatallat, jusqu'aux ruines pour de là descendre au thalweg de Salambria dans le défilé de Gountcha. Après avoir suivi quelque temps

* See No. 141.

en amont le cours de cette rivière, elle le quitterait pour tourner à droite et se diriger vers la crête située au nord de Zarko en suivant son contrefort.

"Nous sommes persuadés que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Hellénique, s'inspirant des mêmes sentiments de conciliation dont la Sublime Porte a donné des preuves palpables dans cette circonstance encore, voudra bien donner un moment plus tôt l'ordre d'évacuer à ses troupes sur la frontière, et consacrer ses soins à l'exécution des engagements qui lui reviennent d'après la Convention du 24 Mai, notamment la question de la nomination des Commissaires Hellènes en conformité de l'Article IX de la dite Convention."

Veuillez communiquer ce qui précède à son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.

No. 142.

Saïd Pasha to Musurus Pasha.—(*Communicated to Earl Granville by Musurus Pasha, September* 29.)

Constantinople, le 27 Septembre, 1882.

(Télégraphique.)

IL résulte des récentes informations parvenues à la Sublime Porte que les Hellènes expédient à Arta et à Punta des canons, des munitions de guerre et autres.

Ce fait ne se concilie guère avec les stipulations de l'Article II de la Convention du 24 Mai, 1881, et nous nous sommes empressés de le signaler à l'attention du Cabinet d'Athènes.

Je vous prie d'en entretenir, de votre côté, le Gouvernement auprès duquel vous êtes accrédité, en vue de l'amener à envoyer à son Représentant à Athènes des instructions propres à assurer la cessation des envois dont il s'agit, en même temps que l'exécution de l'Article sus-visé.

No. 143.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 89.) *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1882.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 146, Confidential, of the 9th instant, reporting your conversation with M. Tricoupi on that day upon the subject of the frontier disputes between Greece and Turkey, and I approve the language you held to his Excellency.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 144.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 40.) *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1882, 7·5 P.M.

(Telegraphic.)

PORTE states the Greek Government is sending to Arta and Punta guns and munitions of war. Do you know anything of these alleged facts?

No. 145.

Earl Granville to Mr. Egerton.

(No. 90. Ext. 40.) *Foreign Office, September* 29, 1882.

Sir,

MUSURUS PASHA has communicated to me a telegram from the Porte, stating that the Greek Government is dispatching to Arta and Punta guns and munitions of war, and I have to request that you will report to me anything you may know with regard to these alleged facts.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 146.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 29, 11 P.M.)

(Telegraphic.) *Athens, September* 29, 1882, 3·30 P.M.

YOUR No. 39.

M. Tricoupi desires me to express his gratitude to Her Majesty's Government for assistance in a matter so important to Greek interests.

No. 147.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 156.)

My Lord, *Athens, September* 23, 1882.

M. TRICOUPI told me to-day that M. Condouriotis had been called on by Saïd Pasha to discuss with him and the eminent General Mukhtar the threadbare question of Nezeros, Gurtchovo, &c.; but that M. Condouriotis had declined to do so.

The Porte had then instructed Tewfik Bey, its Chargé d'Affaires at Athens, to read to M. Tricoupi a Memorandum on the subject which had been drawn up by Mukhtar Pasha.

On Tewfik Bey calling on him yesterday with this Memorandum, M. Tricoupi said that no advantage would result from the reading of the document, for he could not enter into a technical discussion now whilst the stipulations of the Treaty come to by European mediation were unexecuted.

When, however, both parties stood on a legal footing after the mutual execution of the Convention, he would most gladly enter into negotiations on technical grounds, and would be found animated by a most friendly spirit. He fully admitted that modifications of the European frontier-line by mutual exchange could be made with convenience and advantage to both parties.

Military reasons on both sides might be urged for such modifications, and in a discussion on such subjects the views of a General of Mukhtar's experience would be entitled to be received with the greatest respect.

There were also many practical reasons for exchanges, for mutual convenience of placing frontier posts in proximity to each other, &c.

His Excellency enumerated some instances where change was most desirable; amongst others he said the town of Tirnova drew the main part of its water supply from the Turkish side of the frontier.

He was ready to show the most amicable spirit in such discussions, but at present he could not leave the firm ground of Treaty right and principle.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 148.

Mr. Kirby Green to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 79.)

My Lord, *Cettinjé, September* 23, 1882.

WITH reference to my recent despatches on the subject of the disturbed state of affairs on the Albano-Montenegrin frontier near Podgoritza, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Governor of Scutari appointed a few days ago Shaban Bey, a Mahommedan Noble of that town who enjoys the greatest consideration among the Roman Catholic mountain tribes, as Kaïmakam of Tousi, in order to put an end to the hostile feelings which had arisen between the clans and the Montenegrins.

Shaban Bey and the Montenegrin Military Commander at Podgoritza have since held several meetings together, and have apparently succeeded in quieting the frontier inhabitants, and in renewing the usual daily intercourse between them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. KIRBY GREEN.

No. 149.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 30.)

(No. 59.) *Athens, September* 29, 1882.
(Telegraphic.)

TURKISH Chargé d'Affaires communicated to M. Tricoupi to-day telegram from Porte declaring that Ottoman troops will not withdraw beyond line proposed in Mukhtar's Memorandum. Question is thus as it was before the arrangement made last Sunday, and believed to be final.

Line proposed is said to come to Salamvrias Valley, contrary to Article I of Convention and the unanimous decision of the Delimitation Commissioners, and is, of course, on the Greek side of European line.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

No. 150.

Mr. Egerton to Earl Granville.—(*Received September* 30, 8 P.M.)

(No. 60.) *Athens, September* 30, 1882, 6·40 P.M.
(Telegraphic.)

YOUR No. 40.

This affair is not new. Greeks sent six guns and munitions of war early in September to Arta, not to Punta.

Turkish Chargé d'Affaires was consequently instructed to remonstrate, and has done so on various [grounds?] [? occasions].

M. Tricoupi, in answer, has made no secret that he had sent guns and was reinforcing Arta, and would continue to do so, so long as Turkish force was being increased. He has done so, but he has sent no guns or munitions of war to Punta.

(Sent to Constantinople.)

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